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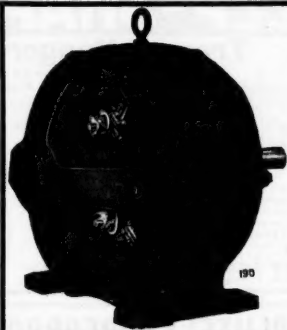
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Rear Admiral Evans appeared on Jan. 15 before the House Committee on Naval Affairs and gave his opinion on the question of the withdrawal of marines from cruising ships of the Navy, which question was under consideration by that committee. Admiral Evans, after giving his length of service and a résumé of his important commands as a flag officer, said, in substance, that after much study covering many years of experience with the marines in nearly every kind of service, it was his opinion that they should be withdrawn from service afloat in cruising ships, except transports, and that he believed this step would result in benefit to the marines, as a corps, be better for the ships, and the better for the enlisted men of the Navy. The Admiral said that he was of the opinion that instead of being scattered in detachments on ships, the force now afloat should be concentrated and organized into battalions on shore and in that way be ready for service of any kind; that he would send marines to sea two or three times a year on transports whenever the fleet had maneuvers and have practice in landing advanced base material and the duties connected with fortifying an advanced base. He gave instances of his experience during the Civil War and while in command of the Atlantic Station, which led him to believe that the marines are more efficient after drill as an organized battalion or regiment than the same number of men would be if hurriedly collected in scattered detachments. He commented upon the good character and general intelligence of the enlisted men of the Navy to-day as compared to conditions existing a few years ago and declared that the necessity for the presence of marine guards on board the ships to maintain order does not now exist. He said that the enlisted men of the Navy are "bright, intelligent Americans" and do not need to be policed by marines on board ship; also that on several occasions when the marines were all landed from the fleet for days and weeks for drill or for service on shore, and bluejackets had to take over the duties of marines on the ships, there was no loss of discipline due to this change. The Admiral said, in concluding, he desired to emphasize his statement that he had nothing to say against the marines as a corps, that he had the greatest admiration for them, but that he believed their proper and most useful sphere of duty now would be in connection with shore stations at home or abroad, and as an expeditionary force, all under the control of the Navy Department; that inasmuch as 80 per cent. of the marines are now performing the duties laid down by the recent order of the President, he could see no reason why the other 20 per cent. should not perform the same duties.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been taken to task in the past for what appeared to some as too sharp criticism of the indifferent attitude of some states toward the National Guard, but we shall cite one instance now which will perhaps show that sometimes it is difficult to retain one's patience. Iowa is classed among the progressive states, yet in its constitution (Article 6, Section 3) is this provision: "All commissioned officers of the militia (state officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty and shall be commissioned by the Governor." Under this section officers have been elected by the vote of persons not members of the organized militia to the detriment of the Guard. That such an unreasonably unmilitary law should exist, especially now after all the agitation toward assimilating the Guard to Army standards, is one of the inexplicable things in the government of some American commonwealths. Major J. A. Olmsted, U.S.A., detailed to duty last year with the Iowa militia, urges the changing of this section. Among other recommendations made by him is one that an age or

time limit be fixed for all officers, as "the Service is supposed to be a school of instruction. To have officers hold the same position for a long term of years defeats the object of the system." Frequent inspections of their commands by regimental and battalion C.O.'s are advised, the state to pay transportation and hotel expenses, and the Governor's staff should be confined to active officers who have been conspicuous for efficient service in the line of the Guard. "This," Major Olmsted says, "would be a great encouragement to the Guard and assist materially in its discipline." The Surgeon General should be chosen from the regimental major surgeons and the new record system (G.O. 109, W.D., 1906) should be adopted by all organizations. The privilege of the penalty envelope should be extended to Army officers on duty with the organized militia and also to all O.M. officers for official business. Eight days is not long enough time for the necessary instruction at annual camps and he would increase the period to ten days. We would note here that this ten-day period would make it harder yet for employees to get away for the camp tour, as the even week would be broken into in arranging for the filling of the absent soldier's place in office or factory. Ten days is better than eight and a month would be better, but the camp tour must be adjusted to the citizen's ability to leave his occupation.

Special Agent Charles M. Pepper, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in a report just issued on the trade conditions on the west coast of South America, refers to the large quantity of material which should be called for, now that the Panama Canal is well under way. Already the governments are beginning to see that to get the full benefit of the canal they will have to spend large sums, for the west coast has unfortunately few natural harbors. This activity, now when the completion of the canal is years in the future, gives an indication of the great stimulus which the isthmian waterway will give to the trade on the west coast. Mr. Pepper places the cost of the necessary improvements in the various ports between Panama and Valparaiso at \$60,000,000 and the time for making them not less than ten years. Most of the countries at present are busy with schemes of railway building for developing their internal resources, but with the development of these will grow the necessity of improved harbor facilities. He thinks that with the greater political stability now existing, with small foreign debts, and with public credit strengthened, some of the governments should be able to obtain the loans for the harbor improvements. Chili has been the most progressive of the west-coast countries in providing harbor facilities. Its policy has given signs of being continuous instead of fitful, as in so many South American instances. The works projected at Valparaiso will cost \$20,000,000. The actual work has not been begun, but a French proposal will probably be accepted and the works completed in five years.

The attitude of California toward the Japanese has injected into our foreign relations a phase of state rights which probably was not foreseen by the fathers who founded the Republic. The right of a state to assume an attitude toward another nation that would imperil the national relations of amity with that country is something new in our diplomacy and was not virtually brought to the attention of the Washington government until the recent Japanese troubles in San Francisco. True, back in the sand-lot, Dennis Kerney days in San Francisco there was much bitterness displayed toward China, but the latter was a country without any army or other means of making its displeasure felt, and consequently the attitude of the Pacific coast on the subject of Oriental immigration scarcely rose into anything more dignified than a local political scheme to catch votes. Now, however, it is a question of dealing with a nation of military and naval power, and acute sensitiveness and the right of one state to pass laws endangering the peace of others. There have been sporadic instances of state actions which gave displeasure to foreign governments, as in the case of the killing of Italians in New Orleans by a mob some years ago, but that imbroglio was the outcome of sudden violence, while the controversy precipitated by California is the result of deliberate legislative action, and being based on racial prejudices cannot be lightly overlooked.

City boards of health and other municipal sanitary agencies should profit by the report of the Medical Department, U.S.A., on the methods of sanitation employed at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., last August. One of the remarkable things noted about the camp was the absence of flies, mosquitoes and gnats. At the country club, two and a half miles distant, on the contrary, the pests were a great inconvenience, doors, windows and verandas being screened. In the previous year's camp, on the same site, insects had been a nuisance and many theories were advanced for the immunity enjoyed by the troops last August. Major A. N. Stark, U.S.A., chief sanitary inspector of the camp, seems to have hit upon the real solution of the mystery. He says large quantities of crude oil were used in the incinerating system and otherwise. Crude oil is known to be the most abhorrent of all substances to insects of every kind, and in addition is a powerful deodorizer, a fact that was demonstrated at Columbia Barracks, Havana, Cuba, in 1889. Major Stark believes that the oil kept off the insects, and he deems it "singular that

the attention of sanitarians has not been directed to this use of oil, especially as it is universally used to destroy the larvae of mosquitoes."

Danger of war over the annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia by Austria several months ago at the time Bulgaria declared herself independent of all Turkish control has not been entirely removed by the acceptance on Jan. 12 by Turkey of Austria's offer of \$10,800,000 as indemnity for the annexation. In addition to the indemnity Austria also abandons her rights in Novi-Bazar, consents to an increase of customs up to fifteen per cent., admits certain monopolies, agrees to the suppression of Austrian post-offices in Turkish territory where no other foreign post-offices exist, and to the abrogation of certain old privileges over Albanian Catholics. Belgrade despatches say that Serbia is indignant at the acceptance of the annexation by Turkey and has ordered 1,200 additional horses for war purposes. Montenegro also is not expected to approve the present arrangement. Diplomatic circles believe that the indemnity paves the way for a peaceful settlement of the Bulgarian-Turkish differences. Situated between two such powerful countries as Austria and Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro are not considered likely to make an appeal to arms.

An officer of the Army asks: "Is it not possible that if Congress desires to rearrange numbers of officers who have fallen behind during regimental promotion it would arrange them as extra numbers attached to and promoted with the next higher number, and with asterisks opposite their names, neither giving nor filling vacancies after the first arrangement? In this way," our correspondent suggests, "no injustice would be done those who hold their present position in accordance with law, and, Lord knows, we need the extra officers in the higher grades. This morning the 1st Squadron went out to review and muster, under the command of Squadron Sergeant Major Guard—all the officers being absent on D.S. or other duty. If Congress wants the change I think the above method would cause the least amount of dissatisfaction and depression. By it, for example, Sibley and Andrus would go up with Bishop, and all go up from there with their classmates. These extra numbers would in a few years be all on the retired list or higher up."

The work on the U.S.S. New York at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., will be completed about April 1. Practically every portion of the ship, except the underwater hull, is new. The new armored turrets, fighting tower, gun fire directing and control systems are right up to date. The new turrets are of the same design as that decided upon for the battleships now building. They have automatic instant acting horizontal shutters in the ammunition hoists, to minimize the possibility of sparks from the turrets reaching the magazine handling rooms. The ship has four of the latest and most powerful eight-inch rifles mounted in her two turrets, and her broad-side battery may be of five-inch guns in place of the old four-inch guns. New boilers of the latest water-tube type, refrigerating systems, complete new main drainage and plumbing systems are among the changes. Everything possible about the turrets and hoists is operated by electricity.

The death of Rear Admiral Rozhdestvensky, of the Russian navy, brings out yet another of the manifold spellings of his name, in addition to the thirty-seven variants noted by Rear Admiral Very in our issue of Aug. 1 last. It has remained for the Boston Herald to supply one more variation, which, as it happens, is No. 38 alphabetically. In the Herald of Sunday, Jan. 17, under the sub-title "Special Despatch to the Sunday Herald," and dated "Paris, Jan. 16," the death of the Vice-Admiral is mentioned, and the name is spelled twice within five lines, "Rozhjestvensky"! It is hard to account for this extraordinary combination; "Rojestvensky" is correct in the French, and so a despatch from Paris might properly spell the name that way; but the interpolation of the *zh* between the *o* and the *j* is a puzzle.

The hybrid successfully produced at the Government experiment station at Bethesda, Md., by crossing the male zebra, sent as a gift from King Menelik to President Roosevelt, with female burros brought from Arizona, is being studied with great interest in Washington. Dr. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, says that the animal will prove valuable for draft purposes and for riding, especially in tropical countries. There are two of the hybrid colts, both showing the striping of the sire and less of the heaviness and asininity of the burro. Army men say that it is quite possible that something has been found that will do for cavalry in the Philippines.

The President has designated 102 candidates for the examination to be held Feb. 2 for appointment as second lieutenant, C.A.C. There are twenty-one vacancies and the contest is likely to be one of the most lively competitions held in years. Almost every college in the East and Middle West is represented and the South has a large number in the list. The examinations will be held at posts nearest to the homes of candidates and not at Fort Leavenworth, as heretofore. The examination will occupy a week beginning Tuesday, Feb. 2, and closing Monday night, the 8th.



The Aero Club of America, whose headquarters are at 12 East Forty-second street, New York city, has decided to erect a memorial in honor of the late 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., who met his death at Fort Myer, Va., on Sept. 17, 1908, in falling with the Wright aeroplane. As secretary of the Aerial Experiment Association, and afterward in the Aeronautical Division of the Signal Corps, of the Army, Lieutenant Selfridge had devoted himself exclusively to aeronautics since the summer of 1907, and was the first in this country to give up his life in the advancement of the new science. Contributions have already been received unsolicited, from abroad as well as from America, and due to the widespread interest in this project opportunity is given to all of Lieutenant Selfridge's friends, in the Aero Club and out of it, who desire to share in honoring his memory. The memorial will be placed in Arlington Cemetery, where Lieutenant Selfridge is buried, or at Fort Myer, Va., where he met his death. A circular letter in regard to the proposed memorial issued by the Aero Club states that checks may be made payable to Charles J. Edwards, treasurer Aero Club of America, 12 East Forty-second street, New York city. The committee in charge are: Alexander Graham Bell, Glen H. Curtiss and Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Signal Corps, U.S.A., chairman. Lieutenant Lahm under date of Jan. 14 says: "Due to the large number of friends Lieutenant Selfridge has in the Army, an opportunity is to be given for them to contribute, as well as those interested particularly in aeronautics. Officers and civilians expressed their desire to contribute to this fund before it was even decided to erect a memorial, and the indications are that interest in the matter will be very widespread."

No higher praise has been given to the Constabulary of the Philippines than that bestowed by General Bliss, U.S.A., in his annual report as governor of the Moro province. He says that the Constabulary are absolutely essential to suppression of the lawless bands in the Lanao Lake region, Mindanao, and that the Regular troops cannot do anything in that direction. The members of the Constabulary, speaking the native language, establish friendly relations with the people and easily acquire information that no one else can obtain. Then a quiet expedition of half a dozen men will result in the capture without a shot of an influential outlaw, followed by the prompt disintegration of his band. The ceaseless activity of the Constabulary may be gleaned by this instance alone noted in the report: In the Davao district the band of outlaws who murdered Governor Bolton two years ago have been chased so effectually that not a member has escaped capture or death. Soldiers of the Civil War will remember how difficult it was to make head against guerrillas operating in the country of their friends or clansmen. Indeed, with the whole power of the state behind him in the early eighties, the governor of Missouri had to offer a reward for the outlaw, Jesse James, dead or alive, so well was he protected by his mistakenly loyal friends. James was killed by a comrade who turned traitor, but little glory came to the Governor for the achievement. Good Moros, General Bliss says, will give information to the authorities about the bad ones and will even themselves arrest them, if they are sure of protection from vengeance. This protection cannot be given so well by the Regulars who soon leave the scene as by the Constabulary, who are always within call.

Discussing the recent withdrawal of the Marines from the American ships, the United Service Gazette of London says: "The Americans, although a comparatively young naval nation, when compared with Great Britain, are nevertheless bold in experiment and never feel themselves bound by any shackles of hoary tradition. This may be a good or bad policy, but it is the one closely followed, and, taken all-round, their war fleet is a thoroughly efficient one, as demonstrated by the returns of their gunnery and torpedo practices, and as shown by the fact that a fleet that had previously been more or less tethered to the Atlantic seaboard of its owners, was, in 1907, despatched for a cruise around the world. This cruise is now drawing to a close, after being brilliantly carried out both as regards its seamanship and engineering difficulties. For some time past the enlisted seamen of the American Navy have been calling upon the authorities to withdraw the detachments of Marines from their ships, as they considered the presence of members of this force on board was a reflection on their (the sailors') loyalty, and represented the relic of doubt and suspicion in regard to their conduct for which justification had long departed. There is no general complaint of bad comradeship or dispute between the Marines and the seamen, only the latter resent the presence of the former as being a reflection on their loyalty to their officers and their service. This feeling is so strong that, apparently, the authorities have given way to it, for the Marines are being withdrawn from the United States sea service. This is an example which it is to be hoped will not be followed in the British navy, for a variety of reasons."

The Army transport Seward was sent from Manila, P.I., to Shanghai, China, to have a thorough overhauling by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company. Capt. A. E. Williams, Q.M. Dept., was detailed as transport quartermaster and to supervise the work. The Seward left Manila Sept. 17, 1908, and after passing through Formosa Straits encountered a typhoon and had to run into Foochow, China, for safety; after being there four or five days she proceeded to Shanghai, arriving Sept. 29, and the contractors commenced work Oct. 1. After taking out the insulation it was found necessary to renew certain of the ship's timbers under the refrigerators, which was authorized as extras to the contract. The work is now progressing rapidly and the Seward was ready to leave for the Philippines about Jan. 5, arriving at Manila in time to resume her regular inter-island run, leaving Manila about Jan. 19. The Seward, with her large cold-storage capacity, is the main dependence for distributing fresh meat and cold-storage supplies to troops stationed in Mindanao, Jolo and most of the Visayan Islands; and she has been running steadily for nearly six years with only slight repairs. The thoroughness with which the repairs are carried out is due largely to the careful and untiring supervision of every detail by the popular first officer of the Seward, Mr. Barclay; he has been first officer of her for about six years and has acted as master many times. By the present repairs the stateroom accommodation is increased from twenty to forty and the seating capacity of the dining saloon from thirty-

two to forty; all refrigerating boxes built new, all machinery thoroughly overhauled, electric wiring and fittings renewed throughout. When the Seward returned to Manila Captain Williams was to be relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and proceed to the United States, pursuant to S.O. 250, W.D., Oct. 26, 1908. Mrs. Williams will go direct from Shanghai to Nagasaki and join Captain Williams there en route from Manila to San Francisco.

One of our correspondents who is evidently the seventh son of a seventh son favors us with some forebodings, ominous and otherwise, which came to him in the visions of the night. Prophesying of the New Year he says: "The Army will get a boon and will be put in good shape. It will get the largest budget, so that our cavalrymen will have horses and our Infantry will have rifles and our Southern coast ports will have guns to protect them; also the troops will be sent back to Cuba shortly to stay—why, I will not say, but I know. Well, they are still giving us the earthquake gag; will they ever let up? It is time to forget. We will have our own trouble when Mount Baker opens out; it will cause havoc in the state of Washington. This is going to be the Red Year. Mark this: We shall have bad earthquakes, cyclones, tidal waves, fires, etc., too terrible to mention. I expect a big war, and we shall be all ready—nit. Where are our colliers for our ships? Well, we will have to get some somewhere. Have our warships had target practice on an unsteady platform at sea? No. Don't forget the next war won't be fought in a big, quiet bay. Please don't think that the writer is a coward, for I have been under fire more than once." As to the Navy our correspondent informs us that the marines will return to ship duty; that there will be a wholesale shake-up of naval captains, wherever they may be, who are incompetent to command anything more than a receivingship; the naval budget will be cut and Colonel Thompson will not be Secretary of the Navy.

While a rebuke was given by Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d U.S. Inf., inspector general at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., to the state authorities of Idaho, for the 2d Regiment's lack of sufficient and proper equipment and confusion regarding tentage, it might have done no harm if his words had been stronger. Much of the tentage was picked up en route by the last two companies to arrive, the others having to wait for it, arriving in camp with none. Colonel Febiger wisely blamed the state officials, rather than the regimental officers, for the woful exhibition made by the organization, all the more striking because a regiment in a nearby state, the 1st Regiment of North Dakota, taking part in the same maneuvers, is classed in the report of the Inspector General as having "little or nothing to criticize." Idaho and North Dakota each has only one regiment, of approximately the same strength. One is a model of efficiency, the other the opposite. If these joint camps of instruction did no other good, they would be of invaluable service in placing the state troops under the critical eyes of Army officers, who have no axes to grind in state politics and who can give an impartial honest report, holding up to public condemnation those who are responsible for defects in the state military systems.

From Sergt. Isaac O. Foote, band, C.A.C., Fort Banks, Mass., we receive the interesting statement that follows: "In your issue of Dec. 19, 1908, was a letter signed 'Phantasmal' that said: 'While a few officers of Civil War fame still remain on the active list of the Army, nowhere can be found among the enlisted men one that had seen service in the War of the Rebellion.' I shall have to correct that part of his letter, as I am at the present time in active service, and wear the Civil War badge and medal. I enlisted in Co. K, 15th Regt., Conn. Vol. Inf., August, 1864; was discharged July, 1865. I served most of my time in the swamps of North Carolina, Newbern, Kingston, Goldsboro, Plymouth, Little Washington, Chowan River raid, January, 1865. I helped to take General Hoke prisoner near Kingston in November or December, 1864 (he commanded the Confederate troops of North Carolina). I was one of his guards that took him to Fort Monroe, Va." Another applicant for the honor of being the youngest recruit for the Army during the War of the Rebellion presents himself in the person of J. G. Escudero, musician, U.S.A., retired, who, according to his statement, was born Aug. 15, 1854, and enlisted Dec. 3, 1863, when but little over nine years of age. He served seven enlistments previous to his retirement, Sept. 6, 1892, at the age of thirty-eight, after more than twenty-eight years' service in the Army.

Speculating on the subject of probable appointments to the Cabinet of Mr. Taft, the New York Tribune gives the place of Secretary of War to the present incumbent, Luke E. Wright, and that of Secretary of the Navy to George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, now Postmaster General. The Tribune says: "The selection of Mr. Meyer comes as the result of the visit of Senator Lodge to Augusta to urge the preferment of Mr. Meyer, and constitutes the second material victory for the Lodge element of the Republican party in Massachusetts, the first having been won when a large majority of Taft men were chosen delegates to the Republican National Convention in face of the opposition of Senator Crane. As soon as it became known that Mr. Lodge had urged the appointment of Mr. Meyer as Secretary of the Navy, Senator Crane entered the lists with a rival candidate in the person of Representative John W. Weeks, of the 12th District. Mr. Crane mustered all his strength in support of Captain Weeks, and at one time thought he had won the fight, nor has he absolutely given it up yet. Senator Lodge, on the other hand, exerted all his influence with the President-elect, and appears to have carried the day."

Gifford Pinchot, forester, has made a retrospect of the work of the United States Forest Service for the fiscal year 1908, which shows that for the administration and protection of the 182 national forests, in seventeen states and territories and Alaska, the Government spent \$2,526,098.02, or about one and one-half cents an acre. Permanent improvements, including the construction of 3,400 miles of trails, 100 miles of wagon roads, 3,200 miles of telephone lines, 550 cabins and barns, 600 miles of pasture and drift fences, 250 bridges and forty miles of fire lines cost \$592,169.29. The remaining

\$297,840.40 of the total of \$3,416,107.61 disbursed on account of work of the Forest Service was used in forest investigations costing \$235,855.14, and in diffusion of forest information and federal co-operation. Last year the receipts from sales of timber, grazing fees, and permits for special uses of forest resources amounted to \$1,842,281.87, an increase of \$271,222.43 over the 1907 figures. About 700,000 trees were planted last year on forests in the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and California. There are now growing at the planting stations over 2,200,000 trees which will be ready for planting in 1909.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Scantling, U.S.A., retired, wishes to suggest through the medium of this paper to the members of the Mutual Aid Association, that they vote "No" on the proposed amendment to Article 7, Section 6, of the constitution of said association, for the following reasons: First. It was originally drafted thirty years ago, has stood the test of twenty years of Indian wars, the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrections, and for the past ten years the constant changing of Army details to and from the new possessions. Second. The proposed amendment virtually eliminates the fundamental principles of a fraternal association, namely, the elasticity of assessments. Third. It is the history of life insurance that a large reserve fund is not to the interest of the policyholders. Fourth. The reserve fund now on hand is larger than ever (nearly \$300,000), an increase during the year of about \$60,000. "It should," he says, "be borne in mind that the policyholders derive benefits from their assessments only by the elasticity of the assessments, which is our system, and which the proposed amendment virtually destroys. Fifth. The association is in excellent condition and there is no necessity for a change."

A fine exhibition of true Army esprit de corps is shown by Major J. E. Baxter, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who in his report as chief quartermaster of the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., in August, 1908, makes this laudatory comment on the camp quartermaster, Capt. J. W. McAndrew, 3d U.S. Inf.: "I would commend Captain McAndrew as having the best ability and as being the best officer that I know to take charge of and carry through any important quartermaster project where the difficulties and the work and responsibility that one man must necessarily assume are all exceedingly great." One of the things done by Captain McAndrew was the obtaining of the necessary leases of the camp ground. Much difficulty was experienced in inducing some people to sign leases, and Captain McAndrew was compelled to travel fully 1,200 miles, principally by automobile, to reach all the parties concerned so as to get a clear title, a work which, as Major Baxter says, "required rare tact and good judgment."

The fourteen principal universities of this country have an annual income of \$13,807,185, varying between \$311,870 for Johns Hopkins and \$1,827,789 for Harvard and \$1,675,000 for Columbia. The students number, in all, the University of Chicago having 5,070, the University of Michigan, Columbia, Harvard, each between 4,000 and 5,000; Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Cornell, Illinois, Yale, each between 3,000 and 4,000; California, 2,987; Stanford, 1,583; Princeton, 1,311, and Johns Hopkins, 651. The ratio of students to instructors is lowest in Harvard—7, and highest in the University of Chicago—17.4. Harvard, Columbia and Cornell have each over 500 instructors.

Charles Braden, secretary Register Compilation Committee, Association of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, asks us to call the attention of the graduates of the Military Academy to the fact that a year ago a circular letter was mailed to every graduate whose address was known. This letter requested data to be used in compiling the 1910 edition of Cullum's Biographical Register of Graduates. There are a number who did not reply to the circular and who are earnestly requested to do so at once, giving records from 1900 to date. Those who did reply are requested to forward supplementary reports covering the year ending Jan. 1, 1909.

"Here is a story which is worth while," writes a correspondent: "Just previous to the target practice of one of the batteries at Fort Worden the captain, to see that everything was in perfect order before giving the command to commence firing, turned to the man at the telephone and said: 'Tell the gun-pointers to refocus their sights for parallax.' The man at the other end of the telephone—a recruit—having had the order repeated, seized the megaphone and shouted: 'Tell the gun-pointers to refocus their sights and paralyze 'em.'"

A veterinarian, with forty-three years' active service, without double computation for Civil War service, and who would be benefited by the commission and retirement provisions of S. 654, now in the hands of the House Military Committee, asks after the prospects of this worthy bill, and says: "I am writing from where I helped build the post fifty years ago, and, by the way, was here three years ago at the tearing down of the old and building of a new post on the same ground."

The price of a battleship would build sanitary, airy and spacious homes for 20,000 persons. How about it, brethren?—Charles Edward Russell, in the February Everybody's.

This much about it. The price of the battleship is part of the assurance of peaceful occupancy of their homes, not of 20,000 persons but of our whole great nation of over 80,000,000 persons.

There was a special drill in the riding hall at Fort Myer, Friday, Jan. 22, at 2:30 o'clock, for the benefit of the athletic association. The 13th Cavalry, which is now at the post, has been ordered to the Philippines, so the time in which the public can enjoy the rough riding of this organization is limited. The drill was participated in by Troops E, F and G, of the 13th, assisted by Batteries D and E, of the 3d Field Artillery.

In Zapata county, Texas, in the recent Presidential election every one of its 429 votes was deposited for Taft electors. In its political unanimity Zapata is unique.



## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill was reported in the House on Saturday, Jan. 16, calling for a total appropriation of \$135,662,888.25. This amount, which is over thirteen million dollars in excess of last year's naval appropriation, includes the provision of \$38,819,595 for "Increase of the Navy," as follows: On vessels heretofore and herein authorized—hulls, outfits and machinery, \$22,766,823; armor and armament, \$12,452,772; equipment, \$600,000; submarines, \$3,000,000. Of this amount \$15,802,772 is to be applied to the new construction recommended in this bill.

The section of the bill under the heading of "Increase of the Navy" is as follows:

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That, for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the President is hereby authorized to have constructed two first-class battleships to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$6,000,000 each, similar in all essential characteristics to the battleship authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Five torpedo-boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed \$800,000 each.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized in his discretion to contract for or purchase one destroyer whose vitals are located below the normal load water line, such vessel to cost not to exceed four hundred thousand dollars and to have a speed not less than twenty-two knots; also two small vessels of similar construction having a speed of not less than sixteen knots and to cost not to exceed twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars each: Provided, That before any vessel provided for in this paragraph shall be purchased or contracted for a vessel of similar construction shall have been constructed complete and of full size for naval warfare and submitted to the Navy Department for such trial and tests as the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, prescribe, and as the result of such tests be demonstrated to have fulfilled all the reasonable requirements of naval warfare for such a vessel.

One fleet collier, of fourteen knots trial speed, when carrying not less than 12,500 tons of cargo and bunker coal, to cost not exceeding \$1,000,000.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to build four fleet colliers, of fourteen knots trial speed when carrying not less than twelve thousand five hundred tons of cargo and bunker coal, in lieu of the two fleet colliers having the same characteristics authorized to be built by the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909: Provided, That the cost of all four colliers shall not exceed the total limit of cost of three million six hundred thousand dollars authorized in said act for the two colliers: And provided further, That all of said colliers, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, may be built by contract.

And the contract for the construction of said vessels shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery; and in the construction of all of said vessels the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of any proposals for the same; the plans, drawings, specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts shall be observed and followed, and; subject to the provisions of this act, all said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, and in all their parts shall be of domestic manufacture; and the steel material shall be of domestic manufacture, and of the quality and characteristics best adapted to the various purposes for which it may be used, in accordance with specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

For four submarine torpedo-boats, in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,000,000, and the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward said purpose and for the completion of submarine boats heretofore authorized: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yard as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

Construction and Machinery.—On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore authorized, \$22,766,823.

Armor and Armament.—Toward the armor and armament of domestic manufacture for vessels authorized \$12,452,772: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for armor for vessels except upon contracts for such armor when awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest responsible bidders, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery.

Increase of the Navy, Equipment.—Toward the completion of the equipment outfit of the new vessels authorized, \$600,000. Increase of the Navy, Torpedo-boats.—On account of submarine torpedo-boats, heretofore and herein authorized, \$3,000,000.

That no part of any sum hereby appropriated under "Increase of the Navy" shall be used for the payment of any clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger service, or for pay of any of the other classified force, under the various bureaus of the Navy Department in Washington, District of Columbia. That no part of any sum appropriated by this act shall be used for the expense of the Navy Department at Washington, unless specific authority is given by law for such expenditure, except that draftsmen and other technical employees heretofore paid from "Public works" and "Increase of the Navy" and employed in the Navy Department at Washington may be continued in employment in the Navy Department at Washington and paid from appropriations "Maintenance," "Construction and repair," "Steam machinery," "Ordnance and ordnance stores," and "Equipment of vessels," respectively.

The following table shows the amounts appropriated for "Increase of the Navy," 1909, estimates for 1910, and amounts carried in this bill, including new construction recommended:

	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimates, 1910.	Recommended in this bill.
Increase of the Navy:			
Construction and machinery	\$12,832,962	\$14,540,790	\$22,766,823
Torpedo-boats	3,000,000	1,800,000	3,000,000
Colliers	1,500,000	2,100,000	
Purchase of steam colliers	1,575,000		
Armor and armament	11,000,000	5,000,000	12,452,772
Equipment	400,000	400,000	600,000
Total	30,307,962	23,840,790	38,819,595

An increase of \$1,829,261.72 for pay of the Navy is caused by the higher pay granted by Congress last May, as well as by the addition of 121 line officers in 1910 over the number for 1909, higher pay by reason of greater rank and longevity in the staff corps, and also by an addition for increased longevity for warrant officers. The total force appropriated for includes 3,250 officers, 42,000 petty officers and seamen, 2,500 seamen apprentices, including 1,200 enlisted men in prison.

## THE APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARIZED.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the appropriations for 1909, the estimates for 1910, and the amounts recommended in this bill. [We omit cents.]

	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimates, 1910.	Recommended in this bill.
Pay of the Navy	\$80,974,225	\$82,375,707	\$82,803,486
Pay, miscellaneous	723,000	821,750	868,550
Contingent, Navy	65,000	65,000	46,086
Bureau of Navigation	2,446,340	3,415,218	3,400,681
Bureau of Ordnance	10,744,772	17,643,305	11,628,861
Bureau of Equipment	9,424,849	9,473,321	9,454,581
Bureau Yards and Docks	1,429,423	1,530,000	1,530,000
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks	4,659,400	9,811,730	4,202,000
Public works, Secretary of the Navy:			
Naval Academy—Buildings and grounds	47,000		
Purchase of land for extension of rifle range		75,000	75,000
Naval station, Island of Guam: Maintenance and care of lepers and other special patients	15,000	14,000	14,000
Public works, Bureau of Navigation:			
Naval training station, California	29,500	18,445	18,445
Naval training station, Rhode Island	139,890	171,575	79,716
Naval training station, Great Lakes	1,095,600	413,400	413,400
Naval training station, St. Helena (Norfolk, Va.)		60,000	
Public works, Bureau of Ordnance	152,360	404,325	301,375
Public works, Bureau of Equipment	10,000	10,000	10,000
Public works, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts		16,000	16,000
Public works, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	360,000		
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	385,000	425,000	424,700
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	7,705,132	7,735,507	7,495,523
Bureau of Construction and Repair	8,202,824	9,002,713	9,128,144
Bureau of Steam Engineering	6,309,420	7,464,820	6,841,238
Naval Academy	487,028	533,693	533,693
Marine Corps:			
Paymaster, including public works	4,047,259	4,349,910	4,349,910
Increase of the Navy:	2,901,499	4,722,286	3,208,400
Construction and machinery	12,832,962	14,540,790	22,766,823
Torpedo-boats, submarines	3,000,000	1,800,000	3,000,000
Colliers	1,500,000	2,100,000	
Purchase of steam colliers	1,575,000		
Armor and armament	11,000,000	5,000,000	12,452,772
Equipment	400,000	400,000	600,000
Total	122,662,485	134,393,447	135,662,888

No increase in the enlisted personnel is recommended, the present force being deemed sufficient to man all ships that will be in commission during the next fiscal year. An apparent increase of \$145,550 under "Pay, Miscellaneous," is due to the plan of consolidating all advertising accounts, other than those for recruiting, under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and also a plan for a new system of payment of the civilian forces at navy yards.

## PAY FOR CLERICAL SERVICE.

After a most careful consideration of this plan and the hearings of the Secretary of the Navy and the various chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, the committee incorporated the following:

Provided, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for clerical, inspection, and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, and purchasing pay offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, shall not exceed \$249,054.21. That hereafter the rates of pay of the clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger force at navy yards and naval stations and other stations and offices under the Navy Department shall be paid from lump appropriations and shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy on a per annum or per diem basis as he may elect; that the number may be increased or decreased at his option and shall be distributed at the various navy yards and naval stations by the Secretary of the Navy to meet the needs of the naval service, and that such per diem employees may hereafter, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be granted leave of absence not to exceed fifteen days in any one year, which leave may, in exceptional and meritorious cases, where such an employee is ill, be extended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, not to exceed fifteen days additional in any one year; that the total amount expended annually for pay for such clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger force shall not exceed the amounts specifically allowed by Congress under the several lump appropriations, and that the Secretary of the Navy shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each; that section 1545, Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed; in all, \$868,550.

The committee suggest as to the change in the existing law as to leaves of absence for per diem employees, that while such employees may suffer a slight hardship in this particular as compared with per annum employees, the hardship is not such as to warrant the five per cent. additional expense that a thirty days' regular leave and thirty days' sick leave for the per diem employees would entail upon the Government.

It is provided that Sec. 1545, Rev. Stats., which prohibits the payment of salaries to anyone in navy yards or stations except those mentioned in the estimates, except on a per diem basis, shall be repealed. Such repeal, in the opinion of the committee, gives to the Secretary of the Navy the proper amount of discretion necessary for the efficient administration of the Navy Department regarding these employees, and at the same time gives to Congress full control of the expenditures of the public money for such service by limiting the amount under each bureau and requiring that Congress be informed annually as to the number of persons so employed and the compensation paid to each.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BUREAUS.

An increased number of enlistments and discharges causes an increase of \$818,000 for transportation, beside the fact that as the Central and Western Pacific Railroads have completed the payment of their bonded debt to the Government, there will hereafter be no deductions made from bills incurred by the Navy with such transportation companies.

An increase of \$12,538 "contingent" is for books and appliances for instruction of enlisted men in naval work.

"Outfits on first enlistment," estimated for 21,527 new men, increase the appropriation \$391,820 over last year's item.

For civilian crews for the three new colliers now building \$136,000 is asked. At the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, an increase of \$65,968.36 is asked, of which a large portion is caused by the installation of a new power and heating plant.

Of an increase of \$778,171.99 in "Ordnance and ordnance stores," \$278,000 is for pay of certain scientific and clerical service at navy yards and stations, heretofore provided for in separate appropriations, and here lumped as contained in the proviso under "Pay, miscellaneous," above given. It is assumed that there will be in commission during the year thirty-nine first-rate vessels, fifty-seven second and third rate, twelve fourth rate and seventy-four torpedo-boats, a total of 182 vessels. The \$11,714,905.79 asked for for the Bureau of Ordnance includes \$1,815,150 for target practice; \$794,319 for supplies and equipment of vessels, and \$2,350,531 for general work. For ammunition for ships \$250,000 over last year's appropriation is asked, intended for original outfits of battleships and destroyers authorized by the last Congress. Of the smokeless powder appropriation \$500,000 is to keep the Government powder factory going, the total appropriation being the same as last year. For machine tools at Philadelphia the bill appropriates \$19,390; at Boston, \$19,300; electric traveling crane at Puget Sound, \$6,000; air compressor, Mare Island, \$6,000.

New batteries for ships cause an increase of \$15,000, for modifying the 4- and 5-inch .40-caliber mounts and providing new sights for same. To complete replacing of 8-inch mark V guns with 8-inch mark VI guns, bringing the Maryland and class up to date \$252,000 is allowed; for relining and conversion of 12-inch mark III to mark IV guns, \$150,000; new sights for 5-, 6- and 7-inch guns and modifying mounts to increase rapidly and accuracy, \$245,000; for reserve guns for ships, \$250,000; fire-control instruments, reduced one-half, to \$150,000; modernizing turrets, \$260,000, which will modernize all the battleships with large turrets. For hand purchases for 8-inch turrets \$28,000 is asked. An increase of \$325,000 is made for torpedoes and appliances to provide for present shortage; for new machinery and tools at Newport torpedo station \$100,000 is included; for experimental work in development of armor-piercing projectiles, etc., \$100,000 is appropriated.

Under the Bureau of Equipment an appropriation of \$185,400 is added to provide for the clerical and other service at navy yards, etc., heretofore paid for from several appropriations, as explained in the proviso above.

Last year's appropriation for "coal and transportation" having fallen short \$1,700,000 of the requirements of the Service, no reduction is made in this item.

The appropriation for public works under Bureau of Yards and Docks is \$457,000 less than last year, and \$5,009,730 less than the estimates, the committee deeming the amount agreed upon as ample for the purpose of consolidating plants at the various yards. In order to give the Washington Navy Yard gun shop proper shipping facilities, the proviso is incorporated in the bill, that the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company be authorized and required to maintain its track connection with that yard, and for this purpose certain restrictions of present laws as to grade crossings are removed.

The bill provides for improvements to the amount of \$18,445.52 for the naval training station, California; \$84,900 for the naval training station, Rhode Island; and \$413,400 for the naval training station, Great Lakes. The amount appropriated for the Great Lakes Training Station completes the station, and it is the hope of the committee and the Navy Department that the station will be completed during the spring of 1910.

Under the Bureau of Ordnance are appropriations for improvements as follows: \$32,125 at the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; at naval magazines—\$45,000, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; \$11,500, Mare Island, Cal.; \$28,000, New York Harbor; \$4,250, Puget Sound; \$39,500 (torpedo station), Newport, R.I.; \$28,000, Lake Denmark, N.J. The bill also carries an appropriation of \$100,000 to complete the appropriation of 1904 for naval magazine on the New England coast. The total amount authorized by this act was \$500,000, of which \$400,000 has heretofore been appropriated. Thirteen thousand dollars is also required for improvements to the naval magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va.

The appropriation of \$4,400,000 for steam machinery under the Bureau of Steam Engineering carries a proviso, "That so much of the foregoing and current appropriation as may be necessary may be used to build the machinery of the colliers Vestal and Prometheus, now under construction at the navy yards, New York and Mare Island, respectively."

In consequence of the increased expenses incident to the enlistment of 6,000 additional men in the Navy and 803 additional in the Marine Corps, authorized by the Act of 1908, the appropriation for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is increased by \$30,000, and contingent, same head, increased \$10,000.

Under "Supplies and Accounts" appears the following new proviso:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to commute rations for such general courts-martial prisoners in such amounts as seem to him proper, which may vary in accordance with the location of the naval prison, but which shall in no case exceed thirty cents per diem for each ration so commuted; labor in general storehouses and paymasters' offices in navy yards, including naval stations maintained in island possessions under the control of the United States, and expenses in handling stores purchased under the naval supply fund; and for the purchase of United States Army emergency rations, as required. Provided, That hereafter such stores as the Secretary of the Navy may designate may be procured and sold to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, also to civilian employees at naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

During the hearing on this provision it was developed that the saving from thirty cents a day is very large, and if the food purchased approaches the cost of thirty cents a day per man it is believed to be too good for men in prison, and tends to make them slothful and indolent, according to the report of the committee.

There is an appropriation of \$16,000 for a cold storage and refrigerator plant at the naval training station, Great Lakes, necessary owing to its distance from the city of Chicago. As the furniture in this bureau will hereafter be purchased by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, "Contingent, Supplies and Accounts," is reduced, while on account of increasing activities of the Navy "Freight" has been increased \$35,000.

Construction and Repair shows an increase of \$979,144, of which \$500,000 is for actual increase, the remainder transfer of clerical salaries, which like transfer under Bureau of Steam Engineering causes a large part of the \$649,700 increase in that bureau.

The Naval Academy calls for an addition of \$8,794.30



for clerks, etc., and \$17,790.10 increase for watchmen, mechanics, etc. "Repairs" call for an additional \$10,000, and "Contingent" \$10,000 increase, principally for memorial work.

#### THE MARINE CORPS.

Under the Marine Corps the appropriations for public works are \$1,055,500 less than the estimates, and provide \$150,000 for completion of one marine barracks, Philadelphia, and \$25,000 to complete quartermaster's depot and purchase ground adjoining such depot at Philadelphia. The addition to the barracks at Philadelphia is deemed necessary, as the Marine Corps has outgrown the present barracks. For a barracks at Bremerton, Wash., \$150,000 is included, and for a marine barracks and six officers' quarters at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$185,000.

Under the Marine Corps, by reason of an increase of retirements the coming year, \$12,900 additional is asked. The increase in the appropriation for pay of enlisted men of the Marine Corps is \$222,784.20, due to additional sums for length of service, continuous-service pay, foreign-service pay, and it is estimated that during the next fiscal year the number of men on foreign service will be materially increased. More men are expected to be discharged during the next fiscal year, and it is anticipated that quite a number of men will receive good-conduct medals, pins, and bars. An increase for pay and allowances of enlisted men on the retired list is made for the additional men to be retired from active duty. The "Undrawn Clothing" account for the same reason as the pay increase noted above is increased \$39,657.92, and in "Military Stores" an increase of \$27,737 is made for electricians and equipment at the Q.M. depot, Philadelphia. "Transportation and Recruiting" account is increased \$21,000, to furnish each man with a four-dollar toilet kit authorized.

A proviso of especial interest in connection with the recent Executive order regarding the marines, which appears in the bill as reported, is the following, recommended by the committee: "That hereafter officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps shall serve as heretofore on board all battleships and armored cruisers, and also upon such other vessels of the Navy as the President may direct, in detachments of not less than eight per centum of the strength of the enlisted men of the Navy on said vessels."

A proviso intended to aid the accounting officers in their work is this: "That hereafter extra-duty pay will not be allowed to enlisted men of the Marine Corps, except when they are regularly detailed thereon by a written order of the commandant of the Corps." At present any commanding officer can detail an enlisted man to such duty.

Under "Provisions, Marine Corps," it is provided, "That when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the Army ration, such marines may be allowed the Navy ration or commutation therefor."

In appropriating \$50,000 for mileage of officers traveling under orders the bill provides: "That hereafter the settlement of all traveling expense claims, where the payment of such is authorized by existing law, and the determination of distances and of what constitutes the shortest usually traveled route in the meaning of laws relating to traveling allowances, shall accord to such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe."

#### ARMIES REAL PROMOTERS OF PEACE.

We give below some further extracts from the article in the December Chautauquan, written by William C. Church and reviewed in our issue of Jan. 9:

"The classification of the great navies of the world according to strength is determined by factors as to the relative importance of which naval experts are not wholly agreed. Number of vessels, or guns, or guns and vessels together, is not necessarily the chief factor. Speed, armor and armament, coal endurance, are other elements that enter into the calculation. Each naval constructor seeks for the best possible compromise between the different elements to be considered in securing the highest possible efficiency. The displacement being determined, he must decide how this is to be distributed among the several factors. Taking a small cruiser for illustration, say one of 2,650 tons, 1,250 tons are required in the hull, 450 tons for machinery, 300 tons for coal, 175 tons for armament, 210 tons for the protective deck, 75 tons for the cables, anchors, boats, masts, etc., 100 tons being reserved for officers, men and their effects, with provisions, water and other stores, leaving a margin of 20 tons for security."

"The rapid depreciation in relative military value of warships due to the many improvements constantly being made in material introduces a further complication into the comparison of navies. Some ships built even ten years ago have depreciated in military value one-half, and others twenty years old seventy-five per cent. In general, the ships of the navies of the United States, Germany and Japan, being largely of recent construction, have a greater average value than those of older navies. England recently, at one stroke, reduced her navy by 100 vessels sent to the auctioneer's block."

"Taking all of the factors into consideration, the general conclusion of experts is that navies rank in the following order: British, American, German, Japanese, French, Italian, Austro-Hungarian, Russian. Jane, in the volume of his 'Fighting Ships' for 1908, publishes the following table on which he bases his conclusion that the navies are to be ranked in the order named. It will be observed that, taking the Dreadnought as the unit of value, Mr. Jane assigns to each class a certain percentage of that unit, according to his estimate of the relative value of the ships of that class. (We omit the table.)"

"The Navy of the United States has since our war with Spain rapidly advanced to the second place, from an inferiority which would exclude it altogether from this table. It will be remembered that at the time of that war foreign experts, by elaborate calculations, showed that our Navy was inferior to that of Spain, which does not appear in Mr. Jane's table at all. In 1881 we had in our Navy forty-seven screw propellers and six other steam vessels; twenty-four ironclads, including monitors; 139 only fifty-seven were in efficient service. The number of guns was 1,033. We had altogether 9,538 officers and men in the Navy, beside 1,577 in the Marine Corps. In November, 1907, we had 294 vessels, not including 29 under construction and 12 unfit for service. The total number of officers and men was 35,377, beside 8,316 in the Marine Corps."

"In 1880 the total tonnage of armored ships of European nations was estimated by Chief Engineer King, U. S. N., at 1,014,500 tons, of which Great Britain had 317,000 tons. Now, including battleships, 825,630 tons; armored cruisers, 443,400 tons, and protected cruisers,

453,850 tons, Great Britain has 1,722,880 tons of vessels bearing armor, and the armor is fifty per cent. superior to that of the earlier period."

"But a comparison of numbers gives no idea of the immense increase in strength due to the improvement in ships, guns and powder, while to this is to be added the improvement in marksmanship, and in the case of our Navy the great gain in skill in handling of ships and supplies following to the voyage of the Atlantic Fleet around the world."

"The rapid increase in gunfire is shown by the comparison of the total energy of gunfire in five minutes of the U. S. battleship Oregon in 1897 and in the United States battleship Rhode Island ten years later, in 1907. This fivefold increase is due largely to the greatly increased rapidity of fire, resulting from improved mechanism for handling and maneuvering the guns, and to the greater attention now paid to the training of the gunners. The totals are calculated upon the number of carefully-aimed shots which each gun could deliver under battle conditions and not upon the extraordinary rapidity which has been obtained by crack gun crews in target practice. A comparison of the present British Dreadnought with the Dreadnought of thirty-six years ago shows that the destructive power of the modern ship is nearly one hundred times that of the old vessel."

"The increase in muzzle velocity from 1,450 foot seconds in 1879 to 2,700 to 2,800 foot seconds has quadrupled the power of the gun, for the energy increases as the square of the velocity. A striking illustration of the potential energy of modern ordnance is shown by the fact that the range of the 16-inch breech-loading rifle now at Sandy Hook is estimated at between twenty and twenty-one miles, the gun being elevated at the extreme angle of 45 degrees and firing a 2,400-pound projectile. At this range the projectile would rise at the highest point of its trajectory five and one-half miles above the earth, 29,040 feet. This would carry it over Mount Blanc, with Pike's Peak piled on top of it. Mount Blanc being 15,732 feet high and Pike's Peak 14,000 feet. The actual test of this mathematical calculation by ordnance experts will not, however, be made. Mortars are fired at high elevations, but not heavy rifled guns. The 12-inch rifle, now in the Service, has a trajectory at the extreme elevation of 15-16,000 feet, which would carry it over Mount Blanc."

"In small arms the introduction of the breech-loading rifle has more than doubled the rapidity of fire and its accuracy at long ranges and the improvement upon the breech-loader by the small bore repeater is correspondingly great. Yet, singular as it may seem, the immense increase in the power of modern weapons of war is accompanied by a marked decrease in the percentage of losses in battle. According to the calculations of Otto Berndt, in his 'Zahl im Krieg,' published at Vienna in 1897, the average loss in battle during the Napoleonic wars was fifteen per cent, and in the Franco-Prussian war only 9.50 per cent. Colonel Maude, whose figures are not perhaps so reliable, estimates that it took four hours on an average to kill a man at Marston Moor, at Waterloo on the British side; about twenty-four hours at Mars la Tour, breech-loaders being used on both sides and rifled field artillery; forty-eight hours, and at Liaoyang and Mukden, during the recent war between Japan and Russia, not less than a fortnight. These statistics do not make it clear what is meant by 'a fortnight,' but they are sufficiently exact to show how far wrong are those who, reasoning from their sentiments, have proclaimed the increased deadliness of war as the result of the vast improvement in the weapons of war."

"Is the soldier reproached by the civilian because of the loss of life that attends the practice of his profession? Then he may answer, as did the little boy to the clergyman, who had been sent for by the mother to pray with her son because he had brought home a black eye from a street encounter: 'You had better go home and pray with your own little boy; he has two black eyes.' Within the single fiscal year last reported upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission the number killed and wounded on the railroads of the United States, 122,855, was twenty-three times the total of killed and wounded on our side in all of the battles in which our troops, Regulars and Volunteers, have been engaged since the Civil War and exceeded the total killed and mortally wounded on the Union side during the Civil War. In the twenty years during which the account has been kept by the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1,197,832 persons have been killed and wounded on American railroads, a large proportion of them being victims to the want of training in obedience to orders, and strict attention to duty, which military discipline teaches."

#### ARE MANEUVERS OVERDONE?

Our attention has been called to a growing difference of opinion among Army and National Guard officers as to the comparative instructional value of joint maneuvers and the presence in state camps of several companies of Regular troops. When the field maneuvers were first engaged in, several years ago, it was thought that they would supersede other methods of combining Regular with militia work, but the more these maneuvers have been watched, the more apparently there has grown up in the minds of certain officers the belief that, perhaps, the thing might be overdone, and that better results might be obtained by less spectacular efforts at instruction. Those who favor a simpler plan of joint training think that two Regular companies at a state camp would do more toward the instruction of the citizen soldiers than elaborate maneuvers. They hold that in the camp the work of the Regular becomes more plainly an example than when lost in a mass of movements like those undertaken in field maneuvers, only a small part of which at best the National Guardsman can understand. Taking into account the great stress laid upon the employment of the Regular soldier as an object-lesson, they ask where this object-lesson can be more effectively brought out than in a state camp where the Regular companies could serve as models that would be constantly before the militia in exercises that are fundamental to military training and soldierly efficiency."

Regimental commanders have returned from field maneuvers, feeling that much of the work had been over the heads of their men, not because their men were not apt, not because they had not the making of good soldiers, but because too much had been attempted. In the case of the visit of Regular companies to the state camps, they do not find the same trouble to complain of. They assert that the camp work done by the Regulars is always within the grasp of the Guardsman, and thus becomes a standard toward which he cheerfully strives."

What is true of the enlisted man in the militia, we are told, concerns to an appreciable extent the state commissioned personnel, and it is maintained that many officers come from extensive maneuvers with little more than a

confused sort of remembrance of the movements and duties they went through, all of such a kaleidoscopic character as to be of little practical value. Many things are taught at the maneuvers which are taught in the state camps, but these are sandwiched in with problems of so much larger moment and scope that the former are lost sight of. It is easy to say that this state of things should not be, that the officer should return to his office or shop or manufactory with all those lessons assimilated, but it must always be remembered that the officer, like the enlisted man of the militia, is primarily a civilian, with very limited time to study military problems. The National Guardsman is thrown into association with the cream of the military profession—the Regular officer—and he is called upon to undertake work that taxes even the experience and knowledge of many Regular officers."

This is one side of the matter. Good arguments are advanced by those who believe that the large field maneuvers offer the best means of giving the Guardsmen an education of the nature of camp instruction and at the same time embracing features of broader military training heretofore largely omitted from the teaching of the National Guardsmen. A report dealing with this aspect of the maneuver question is that of Major J. A. Olmsted, U.S.A., retired, to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, Washington. Major Olmsted was detailed to the Iowa Militia and says this of the maneuver camps:

"The general staff, brigade, and regimental commanders and a few staff officers are really the only ones who receive much instruction at maneuver camps. The line officers and enlisted men receive so little it is more than offset by the spirit of insubordination developed by the hardships. The American soldier seriously objects to unnecessary work. And it is certainly unnecessary hardship to put him in the brush and mud with a pack, which after a few hours he has to stagger under. If it is known that maneuvers are to be every year, or even oftener, it will affect enlistments and re-enlistments. While such field work does accustom the men to their equipment, and teach many details pertaining to the adjustment of weights, this can all be just as well taught the guard by a practice march from a permanent, comfortable, healthy camp; out one day in heavy marching order; remain over night, using shelter tents, and back the second day. The hardships and enormous expense are thus avoided, and the benefits of the permanent camp, guard work, discipline, battalion and regimental drills, things the guard is weak on, are not lost. Then when the guard is mobilized for real work they will cheerfully harden themselves to the strenuous work. Then the commanding officers and staff should be Regular officers of experience, and not political appointees who are greener than the men they are expected to command and care for."

Other officers of the Army concur in these views of Major Olmsted, but we are inclined to believe that too little consideration is given to the fact that joint maneuver work for the National Guard is comparatively in its infancy and that the problem of how to adapt the Guardsmen to such duty has hardly had the time to be properly worked out.

#### WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

In Science for Dec. 11, 1908, Hudson Maxim, in discussing the subject of "The Warfare of the Future," says:

"The more highly scientific war engineering becomes, the more the game of war will be one that can be played only by the most scientific and enlightened nations. We, the people of the United States, are to-day dominated by a boundless egoistic obsession concerning our importance and our power compared with the importance and the power of other nations and of other races. This is an outgrowth of our unprecedented prosperity."

"Our hitherto isolated geographical position has relieved us of the burden of armaments that other nations have had to bear; but conditions have now changed and the changes are taking place faster than we are waking up to them. The great increase in the speed of battleships and cruisers, together with their enormously greater size and carrying capacity, has brought the other great war powers nearer home to us and their fleets are now practically at our doors and their vast armies of veterans are almost within gunshot of us."

"We have no real army, and though we have a somewhat powerful fleet, England has one far more powerful, and in proportion to our needs for a fleet, ours is the least adequate of that of any country of consequence in the world. We are the greatest industrial people in the world, and we do not want to be burdened with a large standing army. But we do need something of an army, and at the present time we have practically no army at all."

"In Japan, it is only necessary for the Mikado and a few advisers to hold a board meeting and to decide and act upon any measure. Such facility of action, as compared with the cumbersome methods of our Congress, is like fishing for trout with a light rod and reel compared with fishing with a huge pine tree and making every movement with a derrick."

"All the other great powers are arming themselves to the teeth. 'But how does this concern us?' asks the American egoist. 'We believe that we are the beloved of all the nations. They are all our personal friends.' The present attitude of our American egoism is that we are absolutely without fear. 'We have whipped and shall always be able to whip all creation. We are such terrible fighters that guns would only be an encumbrance and burden us in our headlong rush upon the enemy to wring his neck.'"

"Armies can not be made in a day. It takes three years to convert the average citizen into a real soldier. For the first year an army of raw recruits is only a mob. The modern battalion of veterans is like the flying wedge of a football team—it acts as a unit. How many undisciplined citizens would be required to oppose the onslaught of the flying wedge of Yale?"

"We do not want to become a great military power and the only way to prevent it is to maintain a Navy so powerful as to preclude any possibility of an invasion of a foreign foe—a Navy strong enough to withstand any possible coalition against us. Then we should not need a large standing army. Then we might love and trust our neighbors—but cut their cards."

"When we have only a few guns, and not enough to prevent war, then we must use them for killing. If we build guns enough, then we prevent war, and the gun is converted from a death-dealing implement into an instrument for saving life."

As to weapons of war Mr. Maxim considers the Whitehead torpedo a failure, as its range, of from 3,000 to 3,500 yards, is practically about one-third that of the high-power guns which determine the distance apart of lines of battles. He thinks it could be improved by his motorite, the operation and effect of which he de-



scribes at length. He says: "There is an enormous demand for a system for reaching and torpedoing battleships with destructive quantities of high explosives. I am strongly of the opinion that the most effectual way of accomplishing the result is to construct a torpedoboot in the following manner."

What Mr. Maxim proposes is this: "A torpedoboot which shall itself constitute an enormous torpedo. It will be armed with a ton of high explosive and will be made, say three hundred feet in length over all, and a hundred feet of the prow portion of the boat will be wholly dispensable and may be blown away without injury to the boat proper, the boat proper being but two hundred feet long. The warhead of the torpedoboot will strike the battleship below its armor belt and the blast of the explosion will be inward and upward through the warship, while the reacting blast of the explosive charge will not be very severe upon the occupants of the torpedoboot. They will be hurled back by an enormous wave of water, but it will not be a quick, sharp destructive blow, dangerous to the occupants of the boat or to the boat itself."

"After torpedoing a warship, the torpedoboot, with its dispensable bow blown off, will still be in perfect trim to retreat and escape. The crew of the battleship at this juncture will be busy with their prayers."

"Of course, this torpedoboot will not supplant the automobile torpedo, for that will be employed in other evolutions; but for the direct run in upon a warship, this form of torpedoboot with a ton of high explosive in the warhead will be the main arm of naval service, for nothing under heaven could prevent one of these torpedoboots from selecting any battleship in any fleet and sinking it without a chance in a hundred of being prevented."

As to flying machines Mr. Maxim says: "Although the value of the flying machine in future wars will be mainly as a scouting craft, still its value and importance for that service alone are hard to over-estimate, for the flying machine vedettes will be at once the eyes and ears of the armies of the future; and they will have their use in naval warfare too, for there will be the aerial torpedo scout on the lookout for torpedoes and torpedoboots, which will signal the approach of danger."

"It is comforting to know that no very great loss of life or property would result from dynamite dropped from flying machines, for the reason that dynamite requires confinement to work very wide destruction. Dynamite must penetrate and explode inside battleships, earthworks and buildings in order to do very great damage. Half a ton of dynamite dropped upon the deck of a battleship might kill a few men, wreck some of the superstructure and dent the deck a bit, but the destruction would not be widespread and the crew below would be uninjured. Dropped on coast fortifications the damage would be negligible."

"Half-ton bombs dropped into the streets of a large city, or on top of the great buildings, would shake a few foundations, break a lot of glass and kill a few people. The blast of the dynamite, not being confined, would rebound up into the air in the form of an inverted cone, and the effect in a horizontal plane would be small."

#### AIRSHIPS AND AEROPLANES.

A technical discussion of "The Design of Dirigible Balloons and Aeroplanes," by George O. Squier, Ph.D., major, Signal Corps, U.S.A., appears in *The Engineering Digest* for January, reprinted from a paper entitled "The Present Status of Military Aeronautics," presented at the New York meeting (December, 1908) of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The first point to be decided upon in the design of an airship, Major Squier says, is the method of maintaining the shape of the gas-bag against the pressure encountered at the maximum velocity to be attained. There are two schools of design in this respect, each having its adherents. One maintains the shape of the gas-bag by a rigid interior frame, and the other by means of the internal pressure of the gas itself. If the envelope is to maintain its shape by interior pressure, it must be so designed that the uniform internal pressure is at least equal to the maximum external pressure. This brings up the question of the law of resistance of the air. On this subject there are numerous aerodynamic data for low velocities, and also for very high velocities, but such data are incomplete for the range of velocities to be considered. In the enormous velocities attained by modern artillery, where bodies weighing a ton or more are hurled through the air at 2,000 feet per second, the physical phenomena become entirely different from those found when dealing with moderate velocities such as are met in transportation devices. The resistance of the air to the motion of bodies through it is a complicated function of the velocity, and the best that can be said is that this velocity varies as a constant power only within certain limited ranges. In the velocities considered for airships, it is approximate to regard the resistance as varying as the square.

If the rigid system be employed where an internal frame prevents deformation of the envelope, the stresses due to external pressure are taken up by the framework itself, and the gas required for flotation is usually contained in several separate receptacles or ballonets similar to compartments employed in ships. In addition to the two general systems there are various types involving some of the principles of each, which are classed in general as semi-rigid systems.

The aerodynamic features of airship construction involve static balance, dynamic balance, stability, natural period and oscillation.

The consideration of aviation in air navigation comprises all those forms of heavier-than-air flying machines which depend for their support upon the dynamic reaction of the atmosphere, among them the aeroplane, orthopter, helicopter, etc. The only one of these that has been sufficiently developed at present to carry a man in practical flight is the aeroplane. The design of an aeroplane may be considered under the heads of support, resistance and propulsion, stability and control. The upward pressure on the plane varies directly with the area of the plane, with the sine of the angle of flight, with the density of the air, and also with the square of the velocity of translation. Supporting area varies inversely as the square of the velocity. For example, in the Wright aeroplane the supporting area at forty miles per hour is 500 square feet, while if the speed is increased to sixty miles per hour this area need be only 222 square feet, or less than one-half of its present size. At 100 miles per hour only eighty square feet of supporting area is required. The discarded mass of the 420 square feet of the original supporting surface may be added to the weight of the motor and propellers. Arched surfaces are now commonly used in aeroplane construction, and the lift for the

arched surface is twenty-five per cent. greater than for a plane surface of the same projected plan.

The total resistance of the air to the aeroplane varies approximately as the square of its speed, and the propulsive power practically as the cube of speed.

The question of stability is a serious one in aviation, especially as increased wind velocities are encountered. At the present time no aeroplane has yet been publicly exhibited which is provided with automatic control. The Wright aeroplane depends entirely upon the skill of the aviator to secure both lateral and longitudinal equilibrium, but it is understood that a device for this purpose is one of the next to be brought forward by them. A large number of plans have been proposed, many of them based on gyrostatic action, movable side planes, revolving surfaces, warped surfaces, etc. A solution of this problem may be considered as one of the next important steps forward in the development of the aeroplane.

The adherents of the dirigible balloon have little confidence in the future of the aeroplane, while another class have no energy to devote to the dirigible balloon, and still others prefer to work on the pure helicopter principle. As a matter of fact, each of these types is probably of permanent importance, and each particularly adapted to certain needs. Fortunately the experiments made with one class are of value to the other classes, and data obtained from experiments in water, which are very extensive, may also with slight modification be applied to computations for aerial navigation. In dealing practically with the motion of fluids, we must depend upon experiment almost entirely, often being able to predict very little from theory, and that usually with uncertainty. Experiment shows that frictional resistance is at least as great for air as for water, in proportion to their densities. In other words, it amounts to a decided obstacle in high speed transportation. The power consumed in propelling a displacement vessel at any constant speed, supported by air or water, is considered as being two-thirds consumed by skin-resistance, or surface resistance, and one-third consumed by head resistance. The power required to overcome friction due to forward movement will be about one-eighth as much for a vessel in air as for a vessel of the same weight in water. The fundamental principles of propellers are the same for air as for water. In both elements, the thrust is directly proportional to the mass of fluid set in motion per second. There is much need at present for accurate aerodynamic data on the behavior of screw-propellers in air.

It appears likely that the lighter-than-air type will be the burden-bearing machine of the future, whereas the heavier-than-air type will be limited to comparatively low tonnage, operating at relatively high velocity. The helicopter type of machine may be considered as the limit of the aeroplane, when by constantly increasing the speed, the area of the supporting surfaces is continuously reduced until it practically disappears. We may then picture a racing aeroplane propelled by great power, supported largely by the pressure against its body, and with its wings reduced to mere fins which serve to guide and steady its motion. In other words, starting with the aeroplane type, we have the dirigible balloon on the one hand as the tonnage increases, and the helicopter type on the other extreme as the speed increases. Apparently, therefore, no one of these forms will be exclusively used, but each will have its place for the particular work required.

The general principles here briefly indicated Major Squier supports by interesting technical discussion, mathematical formulae and deductions from actual experiments. The complete paper, reprinted from the *Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, has recently appeared in pamphlet form.

#### IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The special fifth edition of the Manila Times, published on Nov. 26 last in honor of the visit of the U.S. Atlantic Battleship Fleet, was the largest daily newspaper ever printed in the Philippines and consisted of sixty pages. Editorially and typographically the venture was a pronounced success. The matter descriptive of the fleet, its equipment and personnel, the history of the world cruise and the story of the Philippines, in illustration and text, were admirably presented.

The Mindanao Herald tells of the work of Capt. H. H. Rutherford, Med. Corps, in making leprosy vaccine to be employed in a similar manner to smallpox vaccine, and says: "The leper bacilli are the most highly developed and indestructible of all germs. All other germs can be grown on the lower animals, but these attack man only. They baffle all such efforts in so striking a manner as to give evidence almost of intelligent design in their opposition. Dr. Rutherford has circumvented the bacilli by making the vaccine from leprosy blood taken from cases in town. He has had a case under inoculation for some time and the man is unquestionably improving."

A gentleman of Zamboanga recently purchased a live crocodile, some seven feet long, which a Moro brought into town. He engaged a Filipino to skin it. The native took the reptile into the back yard to separate it from its skin. The gentleman went about his business and on returning later heard a fearful slashing about in the back yard. On investigation, says the Mindanao Herald, the gentleman found that the native was prosecuting his work vigorously. He had the crocodile half skinned, but whether for thoughtlessness or misunderstanding he had not killed the thing. He was skinning it alive.

Referring to the coming of the Constabulary band to participate in the Presidential inaugural parade, the Manila Times says: "It would be a better thing if it could be accompanied by a detachment of Scouts and a detachment of Constabulary. The band and those organizations typify this country in a very creditable manner and if they go for a tour of the United States and have the prominence that participation in the inaugural parade would mean, they should in part counteract the 'savage' idea about the Philippines that prevails in certain quarters. Sideshows in America are exhibiting the 'wild untamed savages' from the bad-lands of the Philippines and the gentle Igorot eats dog for the delectation of the unwashed American at ten cents per throw. The folks in the village see the show and wonder how we all manage to keep alive out here. Now there are several wild men and wild women in the Philippines, but not an undue proportion, and it is unfair and unfortunate that the 'savage' idea should get uppermost. The Constabulary band can make Mr. Sousa's pets look like a bunch of amateurs, and one way to make the American people sit up is to hurt their feelings by beating them at a game in which they think they are all right."

Plans are being developed to make several extensions in the Philippine railroad system so as to complete the means of communication between Manila and Baguio and Manila and Albay. It is proposed to build an extension of about twenty miles from Camp No. 1 to Baguio, the summer capital. It is also contemplated to build an ex-

tension about 135 miles in length connecting Tayabas, in southern Luzon, with Nueva Caceres, so as to complete the communication between Manila and the Batán coal fields. The proposed extensions will be submitted to the Philippine Assembly next month for approval.

Two editors of the *Renacimiento*, the organ of the Philippine independence party, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined \$1,000 each for libel, that paper having venomously attacked the character of Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior, whom they charged with grafting.

#### ANNUAL SMALL ARMS CONTESTS.

In the report of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, of the Army General Staff, executive officer of the National Rifle Matches of 1903, is a recommendation for the acquiring of a national rifle range. This country is one of the few which does not possess what might be termed in the true sense of the word a national rifle range. The Army, it is true, has several more or less small ranges, but none of them can touch in extent or equipment the great Navy range at Guantanamo. Several of the states have ranges worthy of the name, as that of New Jersey at Sea Girt and that of Ohio at Camp Perry. But when the United States Government holds its annual matches for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard it is compelled to borrow the use of a rifle range from one of the states. Colonel Evans recommends that a national range be acquired immediately and suggests the purchase of the Camp Perry range, "for the reason that it is believed not to be in keeping with the dignity of the United States to be under obligations to a state for the loan of a range for a great national event under the management of the general government." Colonel Evans points out that the maximum number of teams which can participate in the National Match being one from each state or territory, and from the Infantry, Cavalry, Navy, Marine Corps and the Military and Naval Academies, is fifty-six. Last year fifty teams participated, which were accommodated on the Camp Perry range. But he urges that the national range should be large enough to accommodate all teams having the privilege of competing, and suggests sixty targets in a bank at short, mid and long ranges, with sufficient intervals between to admit of simultaneous firing on two adjoining ranges. He recommends eventually a range sufficiently large to permit of field firing under service conditions, being at least five miles square. Such a tract would comprise 25 square miles or 16,000 acres, and Colonel Evans mentions the fact that Germany, with an area less than that of Texas, maintains twenty such ranges designed to fulfill the conditions of having each dimension greater than the range of the rifle. "The time is now ripe," says Colonel Evans, "when the government should acquire such ranges and institute matches under service conditions, for the purpose of practically demonstrating the difference between range firing at known distances and under artificial conditions—all favorable, and firing at unknown distances under service conditions."

Continuing, Colonel Evans points out that at the last match there were present for duty in manning the range no less than 170 officers and 850 enlisted men, and the anomalous situation is presented "in which the state of Ohio owns a fine range, but has not the necessary officers and men to man it, and on the other hand, the general government has the officers and men, but does not own a creditable rifle range on the entire Atlantic slope, and finds it more difficult from year to year to acquire suitable sites for them."

Among other interesting recommendations is one that the service teams shoot in a separate special class and that the match be shot as a militia match, service teams equaling or exceeding the score of militia prize winners to receive an equal amount of prize money and the three trophies to go to the highest teams, irrespective of whether service or militia. This would be a similar arrangement to that pursued with officers and enlisted men in the small arms competitions. Because of the injury to the time-honored trophies, the National, Hilton and Soldier of Marathon from shipping and reshipping each year, Colonel Evans recommends they be deposited in the Capitol or National Museum, or some other fitting place, and a bronze medallion commemorative of the victory be given to the winner, and a duplicate be deposited with the trophy.

Colonel Evans calls attention to the splendid showing made by the cadets from Annapolis, who finished seventh in a field of fifty, and says: "The absence of the team from the U.S. Military Academy was again the subject of adverse comment. This Academy furnishes a large number of the officers who are to teach the subject of shooting to our Army, and they cannot begin too early to learn the subject which will most occupy their time after they become officers." He also recommends that if the government furnishes the officers and men to man the range for the matches of the National Rifle Association they should be under the management of the executive officer of the National Match.

#### A YACHT FOR MAGNETIC RESEARCH.

A non-magnetic yacht is being constructed at Tebo's Yacht Basin, Brooklyn, N.Y., to be named *Carnegie*, because it was ordered by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The problem of non-magnetic construction is to be solved by using Tobin bronze and other metals which do not attract the compass needle. Alexander von Humboldt, in *Cosmos*, suggested that four times in every century an expedition of three ships should be sent out to examine the state of the magnetism of the earth. Von Humboldt's plan was never carried into effect, but the Carnegie Institution some years ago interested itself in the matter and organized a bureau of research in terrestrial magnetism under the direction of Dr. L. A. Bauer, formerly of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The *Carnegie* will be 155 feet 6 inches on load water-line, beam 33 feet, draft 12 feet 7 inches, displacement 568 tons. With the exception of thin cast-iron liners in the cylinders of the bronze internal combustion engine, and the steel cams necessary for operating the valves—aggregating less than six hundred pounds—there will be no magnetic materials used in the construction of the vessel. The keel, stem, stern post, frames and deadwood will be of white oak; the deck beams, planking and ceiling will be of yellow pine, and the deck of Oregon pine. The fastenings will consist of locust tree-nails, copper and Tobin bronze bolts and composition spikes. All metal deck fittings, metal work on spars and rigging will be of bronze, copper and gun metal.

The vessel will have full sail power, with a brigantine rig carrying just under 12,900 square feet of plain sail. There is an auxiliary power plant consisting of a six-cylinder internal combustion engine, 125 indicated horse-



power, which will give the vessel a speed of six knots in calm weather, operated by gas generated in a producer gas plant. The vessel will carry twenty-five tons of coal, which will give her a cruising radius of 2,000 miles at a speed of six knots. The contract provides for the completion of the vessel on or before the first day of July, 1909, and, after a satisfactory trial trip, she will go into commission at once.

#### A JAPANESE IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

We are permitted to publish the extract which follows from a letter addressed by a Japanese gentleman in Tokio, of high position, to an American friend in Chicago, who has recently suffered bereavement in the loss of his wife. We publish it as an illustration of the Japanese character. The writer says: "It is with the deepest sorrow that I learn of the death of your beloved partner in life. The sad news comes to my heart just as deeply and strongly as that of my own kin. I have so often enjoyed great kindness and hospitality at her hand and every visit to her parlor tended to increase my estimation of her friendship and also my admiration of her sweet womanly character. A stranger in your great city as I was, and thousands of miles away from home, nothing was more welcome and consoling than a warm and sincere friendship, of which I was the fortunate recipient at your hand and also at the hand of your now lamented wife. On going home I at once had her picture taken out of the album, and placing it on the elevated place of honor in my room I offered flowers and burnt incense in her honor. I then called my four sons together, and after briefly recounting her kindness to me while I was in Chicago (it was not necessary to give it in detail, for they all know who the picture is and what she did for me), I made obeisance to the picture, the boys also following my example. On raising my head from the mat, but with both of my hands still placed on the floor, I addressed her audibly as follows (It was made in Japanese, for I wanted my sons to follow me): 'The spirit of Mrs. —, come down and listen to me. Here I am with my boys to thank you for your kindness and friendship to me at a time when I wanted them most. Your corporal existence is now ended, and I lament it. But now as spirit I doubt not that you are accessible even at this distance from the spot where your body lies. You have left on me very strong impression of a typical Anglo-Saxon womanhood and of a matronly character of the sweetest kind. Among the race of people different from my own, you were one of the few who impressed me as being fully up to the standard of womanhood generally understood among us. On the occasion of the receipt of the sorrowful news of your demise I most humbly venture to address you in the presence of my sons, whose mother is no more in this world. I do so in order to pay my sincerest homage to your noble life and kindly acts even to a stranger like me.' You have my most profound sympathy in the loss of your charming wife. I had the sad experience some years ago, and I know what the loss of wife means. My remark in the address regarding the Oriental standard of womanhood requires a little explanation. Usually the modern American ladies coming out here appeal to our boys as a class of people too independent and forward to group them among what they are taught to consider as womanhood. Very frankly the late Mrs. — made me feel that the ideal of a true woman is, after all, the same in the East and in the West. So, I made the remark. You will please understand that it was not expressed in any other sense than that I saw in your late partner of life the ideal of our womanhood. I trust you will be free from prejudice and not read in the remark an idea that she has been brought down to a heathen standard. Japan's ideal of womanhood is very high and although there are points totally incomparable with the ordinary Christian principle of wife's sovereignty in the household, our mothers wield just as much influence in the family as any of the Christian mothers. I wanted to impress my sons that Mrs. — was not an American womanhood as they (our boys) see in Tokio at present."

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We are indebted to John T. Hilton, Adjutant of the New Jersey Infantry, for a copy of the history of the 2d Regiment, N.G.N.J., 2d N.J. Volunteers, Spanish War, and 5th N.J. Infantry, practically the same regiment. This work has been compiled within the past three years, and, outside of the local features, contains some valuable information for the military reader, under the head of "Colonial Days," and the regiment's tour of duty in the Spanish War, especially the summing up of this service. It is a handsome volume, containing portraits and records of its officers, company histories and rosters and numerous fine illustrations of the experiences of the regiment under its several names. In a letter dated Jan. 1, 1908, Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, said: "Under the flag of the old 2d Regiment, the command won a golden reputation during the time of the Spanish-American War. As the present 5th Regiment, it stands high among military commands, owing to its fidelity and discipline. The loyalty of officers and men to the commanding officer—Colonel Hine—is well known and recognized, not only by me but by the general officers of New Jersey. So long as this spirit of soldierly devotion continues to exist the regiment is sure to remain a credit and an inspiration to the state." Captain Hilton is entitled to great credit for this valuable addition to the military history of New Jersey, which will increase in value with time. Only one thousand copies of this book have been printed from type, so that it will soon be beyond the reach of those who may desire to possess it.

In "Artificial and Natural Flight," a volume published by The Macmillan Company, Sir Hiram S. Maxim describes his own experimental work in aeronautics and explains the machinery and methods that have enabled him to arrive at certain conclusions regarding the problem of flight. The work is not intended as a mathematical text-book, but is confined to data obtained by actual experiment and observation. Mere mathematical formulae based often on erroneous facts can be of little use to the serious experiments, Sir Hiram believes, and the factors of the problem are too numerous to be reduced to an equation. He discusses certain theories of flight, but describes actual experiments, elucidated by ninety-five illustrations and diagrams, which are carefully indexed, as is the text itself.

"Banzai," a novel of imagined warfare in 1900 which describes the invasion of America by the Japanese, by "Parabellum," appears in an excellent translation from the German made by A. E. Cherouny, jr. It is handled in this country by The Baker and Taylor Company,

New York, and published abroad by Theodor Weicher, Leipzig. Appearing first in Germany, during the past year it has sold widely, as a grim and vigorous interpretation of the terrors of modern warfare.

The latest novel from the pen of that prolific author of interesting stories of mystery and adventure, E. Phillips Oppenheim, is "The Missioner," which Little, Brown and Company, of Boston, publish, with illustrations by Fred Pegram. The heroine is a beautiful English aristocrat, rich and worldly. The hero is a young man of great personal magnetism and high ideals. But they move to meet on the common ground made possible by their mutual interest and appreciation and, against a background shifting from English fashionable life to the Parisian gaiety of Maxim's, the incidents move at a rapid pace.

The Burrows Brothers, of Cleveland, O., have issued the fourth volume of the fifteen volumes which are required to complete their "History of the United States and its people from their earliest records to the present time," by Elroy McKendrie Avery. We have heretofore called attention at length to the merits of this valuable history. Intelligent, conscientious research and clearness of statement on the part of the author have combined with liberality on the part of the publishers, one of whom is a graduate of the Military Academy, to make this work one of the best of the histories of this country, as it is the latest. The present volume has no less than 377 portraits, fac-simile autographs, copies of old pictures and manuscripts, maps and plans scattered throughout its pages, over a third of the volume being occupied with these. All are excellent, interesting and illustrative, with the exception of about a dozen, which are photographed down so fine that they can not be deciphered. The illustrations are finely printed, as is also the letter press. In the previous volumes of the series the author traced the history of the country down to 1744. The present volume is preliminary to that on the American Revolution, which is to follow. It shows "how the shackles of an ever-present menace were broken and the colonists were schooled and nerved for the coming grapple during the French and Indian wars," training the people to meet unflinchingly a foe in arms and developing the most fitting of them for leadership, as in the case of Washington, Gates, Mercer and Morgan, who were with Braddock in the expedition which resulted in such disaster because of the stubborn insistence of the self-opinionated British commander upon methods of warfare against which the Americans warned him. He would have no "skulking," and when the Americans took to the shelter of the trees he in person helped to drive his men from their "hiding-places." "Who would have thought it," he was heard to murmur in his dying hours, apparently forgetting that he had had abundant warning from those who had not only thought it but had urged him to take proper precautions against it. But Europe had not yet learned these methods of fighting which were conveyed to France by the French soldiers returned from participating in the War of the Revolution and adopted by Napoleon to the consternation of the Braddocks of the armies he overthrew.

#### HOW TO PREPARE IN PEACE FOR WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The maxim, "In peace prepare for war," now obeyed by most civilized nations, means that a plenty of ships, magazines and trained soldiers alone can give safety. Our three-fold system of Regular Army, Militia and Volunteers, lacks simplicity and harmony and follows the maxim only tolerably in the first, poorly in the second, and not at all in the third. Since in a great war the bulk of our forces must be Volunteers, adequate preparation is impossible and some remedy is imperative. A perfect cure would be to discard Volunteers and put our trust under God in the Army and Militia. But as each of these would then require large expenditures, which the people are not ready to grant, perfect cure is out of the question and we must be content with gradually increasing their strength and efficiency and thus reducing as much and as fast as possible dependence on Volunteers. In view of their past services, this idea, at first blush shocking, almost sacrilegious, is stoutly rejected till we remember the tardy enrolment, the slow development, the belated efficiency of Volunteers and the ready perfection, the amazing celerity, the sudden arrival of well-appointed armies.

Glance a moment at the nature of Volunteer armies. The first step in real preparation is forbidden till war is imminent or firing begun—and the latter is far more likely. Then, like a sound sleeper rudely awakened, hurriedly yet slowly, distractedly, disjointedly, the government proceeds as follows: Men are collected, physically examined, formed in companies, enrolled, sworn in, uniformed, armed, equipped, taught a little drill, sent to camp, instructed in hygiene and other rudiments, organized in regiments, brigades, divisions, corps, armies, further drilled, strategically concentrated and marched against the enemy. Each of these things takes time, and some of them a long time. All of them, to be of value, should have had orderly, careful attention for several years. For even the two last mentioned might have been learned in large measure from maneuvers.

It is astonishing how any one of these steps may be suddenly stopped by some untoward accident. When mustering officer in 1898, my work went on well enough till news came of the death in action of a native of the town and arrangements for his funeral there began to be made. Now, there was a balk at every step, and work that ought to have been done in seven days consumed three weeks. As it turned out, however, time was not of great moment in preparing for the war with Spain.

In a green army endless evil springs from ignorance and shows itself in many forms, of which may be mentioned neglect of sanitation and waste of supplies. By these personnel and material are rapidly consumed, morale destroyed, finances crippled, war prolonged, success impeded, pensioners multiplied and prodigious debts devolved on future generations.

Disease alone is more deadly than the best aimed bullets, and so long as Volunteers must be our main resource, sanitation ought to be studied and practiced in all the land. The Japanese were so well instructed that, in their last war, casualties from disease were less than half of those from wounds. But they used no Volunteer armies. With us such results can be had only by the universal knowledge and practice of sanitation, which, though important in any event, is too slow and indirect as a preparation for war.

Great and numberless are the drawbacks, but perhaps the worst of all is lack of competent officers. Where shall we get them unless we rob the Army and the Militia? But this would be to hamstring our sole dependence right in the teeth of danger.

Though dark and gloomy, this picture gives the most

cheerful view of Volunteer armies, since it assumes there will be plenty of time. But the enemy, knowing too well the value of this factor and loath to grant or lose one moment, will be swift to strike before the dilatory preparations are done or even well begun.

Under modern conditions, therefore, Volunteer armies appear to have become antiquated, untrustworthy and, except when a whole nation rises in arms, should be condemned, and, as far and as fast as possible, discarded for a Regular army and a National reserve. The former we had already, and the Dick bill, as amended by the Act of May 27 last, gives us the latter. The pressing business of the time ought to be diligent effort to increase their strength and efficiency.

X.

#### THE MEDAL MANIA.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue of the Army and Navy Gazette (British), a writer, in commenting on the medal mania in England, finds consolation in the fact that in the "Great Republic across the Atlantic" this mania is rampant; and he cites as example the photograph of a subaltern officer of the National Guard of the United States, published in a service journal, whose proud and manly chest is hung with no less than nine decorations; and, as the subaltern in question had never seen service, the writer was interested to know by what right this amateur warrior displayed these marks of distinction. He cites, in possible explanation, the case of an American acquaintance of his who, when questioned as to a decoration the latter was wearing, explained that the decoration had been the property of a defunct grandfather whose title to it rested on his having been at one time a member of a certain club. Ridiculous as this may seem, is it any more so than the reasons for which many officers in the service of the United States now wear medals or badges?

As one who, for two successive years, has formed part of the glittering galaxy that goes on the first day of the year to pay its respects to the President, I have viewed with amusement and then with something like dismay the flourishing and ever-growing crop of medals and badges which dangle from the breasts of the coats of our naval officers; and the only similar display which I could recall for comparison was that of a masonic parade of some of our darker, colored fellow citizens on Pennsylvania avenue last summer. In reply to my questioning, a paymaster whom I have long known told me that he had received his most glittering decoration for "distinguished egotism in the absence of the enemy." Alas! poor chap: after he has undergone the various physical tests, I fear that he will not have sufficient abdominal area left to accommodate all of his plaques. The regulation might be changed so as to permit the wearing of the ever-increasing number of badges in equatorial or meridional lines.

Is it not time to call a halt? Far be it from me to deny to those brave men who have wallowed with the Carabaos in the stirring campaigns of the Hotel Raleigh or bravely faced the pitiless verbal volleys in the Maison Rauscher the privilege of wearing the badge of their order: perish the thought that I should wish to seem to throw discredit on those heroes who endured the slings and arrows of outrageous Filipinos in the trying days of benevolent assimilation or on the noble body of the Sons of Gunboats, those daring freebooters of the Philippine main—for a braver lot never drew the long-bow. No! such intent is not mine. But as one who is beginning to feel the weight of years, who even now dreads the physical tests to which his somewhat battered frame must soon submit, I wish to enter a protest against the increasing burden of metal which is being imposed on us, carrying with it the awful necessity of explaining to curious acquaintances how we got the medals and why we wear them. Let us have a few medals, each of which shall be worth the wearing, instead of meaningless rows of almost absurd badges which are almost as lacking in significance as a woman's bauble.

ELYK KILL-JOY.

British officers have so improved the Whitehead torpedo that with a diameter of twenty-one inches (eighteen and fourteen are the present diameters in the British service) they have obtained an average speed of thirty-one knots over a 7,000-yard range. Says the United Service Gazette: "Taken by itself this is a statement well calculated to give general satisfaction, as no other nation had approached anywhere near such a range and speed with their Whiteheads; although the United States of America had increased the diameter of the torpedo used in the American Navy to twenty-one inches. But behind this British improvement there loomed up to experts a long vista of other improvements and expenditures. In the first place, if this improved torpedo was to be brought into general use, there were extensive alterations to be made to all the present torpedo fittings and general torpedo equipment. New tubes from which the improved weapon could be fired would be required; the magazine stowage would have to be rearranged; and innumerable other alterations would become necessary before the old torpedoes could be displaced by the new. In most of the ships already fitted any such change would be impossible; and the new weapon will for the most part be confined to new ships, which will be designed to carry them. Still, possible changes will be prolific and expensive, so far as torpedo equipment alone is concerned."

John Muir, author of "The Mountains of California," "Our National Parks," etc., has issued an illustrated pamphlet, charging that an effort is being made to destroy the Yosemite Park under the guise of development of natural resources. He says that "the most determined attack of all is now being made by the city of San Francisco, which is trying to get possession of one of its grandest features, the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, as a reservoir site for a water supply." This scheme, if successful, he claims, would mean the exclusion of the people from one-half the entire park and the destruction of many of its most wonderful features. While any effort to preserve our parks is commendable, this attempt of San Francisco to get the park for a reservoir shows how more and more the obtaining of an adequate water supply for our big cities is becoming a question of great interest. New York city is already draining dry streams that a few years ago were turning the wheels of flour mills. There has long been talk among the country folks of resisting the efforts of the metropolis to extend the limits of its watershed.



Foreign critics still continue to be puzzled over the action of Great Britain in beginning the Dreadnought movement. Many think that by doing so she struck a blow at her naval supremacy, by relegating all the numerous cruisers and battleships by which she outranked the world into the rear. It is pointed out that the United States with the two new 26,000-ton ships would be able to sink half the navy Great Britain had before the dawn of the Dreadnought era. This is the idea which Vice Admiral Von Ahlefeld, a German naval expert, has made much of in the *Deutsche Revue* for January. He says that the other nations, instead of being frightened away by the increased expense entailed in the building of Dreadnoughts, saw their chance and went ahead with the building of that type of ship, thus beginning the creation of a new navy on an equal footing with Great Britain. He holds that Great Britain has lost her quantitative superiority. The race on the sea now depends on the number of Dreadnoughts that can be mustered for action, and other nations have just as good a chance as England, excepting the slight lead she obtained by being a few months sooner in the field with the original Dreadnought. She should have done everything possible to discourage the building of larger ships, for there was a disposition on the part of other nations to follow blindly the lead of England. If she had gone ahead and built half a dozen large armored cruisers, it is likely other nations would have done similarly and thus attention would have been distracted from any increase in the size of battleships. Other nations have been quick to see their advantage, and to realize that now has come their chance to cut down the great inequality in fleet strength which separated them from England's standard of sea power. The building of the Dreadnought was as if England took a sponge and wiped off the map of future sea combats that great fleet which she had been to such pains to build during a century.

The detail of a competent Army officer to supervise the shipment of high explosives and see that the regulations with respect thereto are carried out was the subject of a conference at the Taft cottage between the President-elect and President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central Railroad, on Jan. 18. Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., inventor of the high explosive known as *Dunnite*, who has had this detail for two years, is sorely needed in the Department. Secretary of War Wright has approved the decision of General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, adverse to the application of Colonel Dunn for retirement after thirty years' service. In June, 1907, Col. Dunn, at the request of many railroads, was detailed to special duty in connection with the work of the American Railway Association in the effort to safeguard the shipment of explosives by rail. The work is one for which he is, by his long experience with explosives, especially fitted. Congress last session passed a law on the subject and the Interstate Commerce Commission, after a hearing attended by Colonel Dunn and many representatives of the railroads, approved regulations for the shipment of explosives, and the work has already got well under way. Colonel Dunn has done such good service in this line that the railroads desire to retain him and he asked that his leave be extended at first to the coming February, which the Secretary approved. Later he asked that his leave be extended to next June, when he should have finished thirty years of service and that then he be retired. General Crozier took the position that an officer does not possess the right to be retired after thirty years' service, and that if the government desires to retain his services it can do so. This endorsement Secretary Wright has approved. Colonel Dunn at the expiration of his detail will be assigned to command of one of the important arsenals.

In what President Roosevelt declared would be his last public address as President, delivered before a large gathering of Methodists in Washington, this week, Mr. Roosevelt said in part: "In the Philippines we are constantly giving an increasing measure of self-government. Of course, in one sense of the word self-government can never be bestowed by outsiders upon any people. It must be achieved by themselves. It means in this sense primarily self-control, self-restraint, and if those qualities do not exist—that is, if the people are unable to govern themselves—then, as there must be government somewhere, it has to come from outside. But we are constantly giving to the people of the Philippines an increasing share in, an increasing opportunity to learn by practice, the difficult art of self-government. If we had abandoned them at the outset to their own devices, if we had shirked our duty and sailed out of the islands, leaving them in a bloody welter of confusion, the chief sufferers would have been the Philippine people themselves. We are leading them forward steadily in the right direction, and we are doing it because our people at home desire that they shall be treated right, and because our people in the islands, in the civil government, in the Army and among the missionary representatives of the various creeds, work primarily for the advancement of the people among whom they dwell. I believe that I am speaking with historic accuracy and impartiality when I say that the American treatment of and attitude toward the Filipino people, in its combination of disinterested ethical purpose and sound common sense, marks a new and long stride forward, in advance of all steps that have hitherto been taken, along the path of wise and proper treatment of weaker by stronger races."

One of the most significant tributes ever paid a public man in recognition of his efforts for the passing of the bill increasing the pay in the Army was paid Dec. 29, when the 3d Battalion of the 11th Infantry, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in command of Major R. M. Blatchford, presented to Senator Francis E. Warren a beautiful silver loving cup. The cup was presented in a few appropriate remarks by Capt. Edward N. Jones. Other officers present were Captains Tanner and Eskridge, Lieutenants Errington, Delaplane, Persons, Brunzell, Shute, Barzyski, Weaver and Watson. Senator Warren responded briefly, but with feeling, expressing his pleasure at being honored with so beautiful a token. The cup is a massive, three-handled vessel of solid silver, enclosed in a highly polished oaken chest. Its capacity is fourteen pints and it is gold lined. The outer surface of the cup bears the inscription, "Presented to the Hon. Francis E. Warren, United States Senator from Wyoming, by the officers and enlisted men of the 3d Battalion of the 11th Infantry, Companies I, K, L, M, as a

token of their appreciation of his labors for the betterment of the military service while chairman of the Military Committee of the United States Senate." On the other two sides of the cup are the great seals of the United States and of the state of Wyoming, and on the base are the insignia of the 11th Infantry, the 3d Battalion and of its four companies. A roster of the officers and men is written on parchment. Following the presentation, the officers were informally entertained at the Senator's home in Cheyenne.

The frequent mention of the name of Congressman John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, for the naval portfolio in the Cabinet of Mr. Taft is a recognition of his continued interest in and sympathy with the Naval Academy and the United States Navy. A graduate of Annapolis in the class of 1883, Mr. Weeks was prevented from following his natural bent and doing sea duty by the Act of Congress of Aug. 2, 1882, under which Secretary of the Navy Chandler honorably discharged sixty-two of the naval cadets. Mr. Weeks's ability has been shown by his making a great success of business, and his being now ranked among the millionaires through his partnership in the banking house of Hornblower and Weeks. His work for the Navy has been quiet, but constant and forceful, and only those who are acquainted with the sagacity of his plans for improving the Service now in this direction and now in that realize how deep the traditions of the Academy entered into his character in those four years he passed on the banks of the American Severn. Though busy in the financial world, Mr. Weeks has not permitted the cares of a commercial life to keep him out of touch with the Navy. In the Spanish war he served as a lieutenant in the volunteer Navy from April 1, 1898, till October of the same year, and he has also been in command of the Massachusetts Naval Militia. If Mr. Weeks fail to obtain the portfolio, his friends may rest assured it will be through no want of ability to fill the position, but because of the exigencies of politics, which may lead to the selection of another person.

A correspondent of the New York Sun says: "The retirement of Surgeon General O'Reilly, U.S.A., after more than forty years of faithful and most efficient service, seems in a fair way of escaping the notice to which it is abundantly entitled. He is handicapped now, as always, with an invulnerable modesty and no doubt is content to pass into private life with nothing but the approval of his associates and the undying affection of his friends. But Dr. O'Reilly is an unusual man and has had a remarkable career. He is not only eminent in his profession; he has been the most helpful and lovable of men. Of the record, into which have been written the annals of a long and eventful life, little need be said; but that a man of his worth, his importance and his attainments should pass unnoticed into the limbo of inactivity is not to be endured. Still he has always shunned the limelight. All who knew him—and all of them loved him cordially—have been profoundly conscious of his virtues. Of the rest of the world he has taken no note whatever. Under other than the most auspicious conception of a man both modest and deserving would be conceivable, nay easy. As it is, amid the dust and uproar and the brawling, he passes quietly, glad to be unnoticed. Nevertheless, Robert M. O'Reilly is a man of consequence who, if he were not so averse to ostentation, would be a mighty figure on the stage."

The S.S. *Eva* will sail from New York Jan. 27 for Naples, with a cargo of lumber and portable houses for the earthquake sufferers. All arrangements for this shipment have been handled by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, United States Navy. The order was given Friday, Jan. 15, and on Monday, Jan. 18, the cargo began to go aboard. Bids were secured in twenty-four hours for lumber, hardware, carpenters and labor to put up houses. The Secretary approved all plans Sunday, Jan. 17, and orders were issued at once to begin loading. Another vessel began loading at New Orleans Jan. 20. Two other vessels have been chartered and began loading at New York Jan. 22. Each vessel carries about five hundred houses, with carpenters to instruct Italians in putting the houses together. With each cargo go plans and details in Italian, showing how to put up houses. In all, 2,500 houses are being sent.

It has been decided by the Navy Department, that a 12-inch gun .50 caliber in length shall constitute the main battery of the proposed 26,000 ton battleships. This weapon will be five calibers longer than the main battery guns on the most modern vessels of the Navy now under construction. While the tendency in foreign navies is toward larger and more powerful guns and the British navy is planning to install on its new battleships a 13.5-inch gun, the weight of opinion among American ordnance experts is that the 12-inch gun is a more serviceable weapon from all points of view than the 14-inch gun. The increase in length will increase the initial velocity. Information has been received at the Navy Department that the Russian navy is building a 12-inch gun similar to the proposed 26,000-ton vessels of the American Navy. The Russians propose to place three guns in each turret. This arrangement is not favored by American naval experts.

Lieutenant Colonel Goethals has authorized a movement to secure a suitably large and representative detachment of soldiers and civilians engaged in the government employ on the Panama Canal to go to Washington and take part in the inauguration ceremonies. It will be the first time that the small army of employees on the canal will have participated in an inauguration and in view of the zeal and determination shown by Mr. Taft in the construction of the canal it is certainly quite fitting that there should be such a body of men in the parade. Those who go will take the annual leave due them at the time of the inauguration and travel at their own expense. Army officers and those who have seen military service or attended military colleges are being especially urged to join in the undertaking.

An officer of the Army calls our attention to the conflict between Par. 521, I.D.R., and Par. 12, M.G.D. The former, put into force June 27, 1904, provides that "whenever practicable" guard detail is furnished by company. The latter, edition Sept. 24, 1908, provides that "when the commanding officer deems it advisable" such

may be done. To what degree does latter revoke or nullify former? Lack of co-ordination, such as is above indicated, is not infrequent and may give rise to serious differences, especially between commanding officers and inspectors general. When concise language is employed—such as above quoted from M.G.D., is a prerogative conferred—or, as may be the case in citation from I.D.R., may the responsibility be shared by higher authority?

Governor General Smith, of the Philippines, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., reviewed 2,000 troops at Manila, Jan. 16, and thus closed one of the largest and most successful military tournaments yet held. Numerous Army records are reported broken. The Philippine Scouts strikingly illustrated the possibilities of the native soldiery when subjected to Army training and discipline. The Department of Luzon captured a first place and the Department of Mindanao was second. Troop L, of the 1st Cavalry, won the Cavalry cup, and Company F, of the 13th Infantry, carried away the Infantry cup.

The Illinois branch of the National Red Cross Society, stirred by the great amount of suffering following the Italian earthquake, has started a movement to organize relief corps under military discipline in 100 Illinois towns. It is planned to organize about 3,000 men and women into companies capable of giving first aid to the injured, of being concentrated at any given point on short notice in case of such disasters as great fires, railroad accidents, mining explosions and epidemics. The proposal has the approval of the Secretary of War and is authorized by the National Red Cross, of which William H. Taft is president.

The captain of the Harvard football team, Hamilton Fish, jr., has announced that a game will be played next year between Harvard and West Point, on Oct. 30. The Harvard team will go to West Point for the game. Oct. 30 is the corresponding date to the one on which Harvard and Annapolis played last fall, and so there will be no Harvard-Annapolis game next year. Relations have not been at all strained with Annapolis, but the trip to West Point is so much shorter and takes so much less time than the long trip to Maryland that it was thought advisable to make this change.

"General Lee long ago ceased to be regarded as a sectional character; he has been accepted the country through as a great American, devoted in the time of his chief distinction to a particular cause," declared President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, at the Lee birthday celebration held Jan. 19 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Asserting that it was not necessary for him to praise Lee, President Wilson held it to be his duty to speak of what he means "to us in a new generation."

The American Association for International Conciliation, with principal offices in New York city, was incorporated this week to record the history of organized efforts for promoting international peace and relations of comity and good fellowship between nations. The directors are Nicholas Murray Butler, Lyman Abbott, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Seth Low, New York; Richard Bartholdt, St. Louis; Stephen H. Olin, Rhinebeck; Andrew D. White, Ithaca; Robert A. Franks, Orange, N.J.

According to news brought by the transport *Sherman*, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 40,000 natives of the island of Basilin, district of Zamboanga, are in a turbulent state. The trouble has been fomented by the Mad Priest, a Moro recently released from Bilibid prison. Several bloody clashes between the Moros and a detachment of Filipino scouts have been reported. The scouts, it was reported, have about succeeded in disarming the rebellious Moros.

Governor Magoon, in his annual report soon to be made public, has for the first time on part of a public official made an earnest plea for the raising of the original battleship *Maine*, which was sunk in the harbor of Havana in February, 1898. It is understood that the appeal has the approval of President-elect Taft and that a determined effort will be undertaken to bring the vessel once more to the light of day.

The report of the Militia Board that met during the past week in Washington is in the hands of Assistant Secretary Oliver, with the numerous recommendations made by that body. The report and the recommendations when approved by the Secretary will be made public—probably within the next few days.

The determination to stamp out hazing at the Naval Academy is shown in the punishment, Jan. 21, of a member of the third class for a very mild form of hazing by confining him to the ships off the practice squadron, and the limits of the Academy grounds until Oct. 21, and taking away his fall leave.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., is ordered to relieve Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, in command of the Department of Mindanao. Brig. Gen. D. H. Brush is ordered to report to the commanding general, Philippines Division for assignment to command of a department in that division.

The Retiring Board has forwarded to the Secretary of War its findings in the case of Lieut. Col. W. T. Rossell, who failed to undergo the riding test. The Secretary has not yet acted on the case, but it is understood that Colonel Rossell is to be retired.

The Mexican Federal Government has given orders for the immediate erection of fortifications at Coatzacoalcas and Salina Cruz, the Atlantic and Pacific termini, respectively, of the National Tehuantepec Railroad. The cost of the fortification will be about \$14,000,000.

A citizen having requested information as to whether it is allowable to place an inscription on a national flag, the War Department directed that he be informed that there is no Federal law which prevents same.



## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who was retired on account of the age limit on Jan. 21, 1909, was born in Ohio Jan. 21, 1845. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1869, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 2d Artillery. Among other assignments, he was on frontier duty at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, in 1870, and was with Lieutenant Wheeler's exploring expedition in Nevada and Arizona from June to December, 1871. He served as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U.S.M.A. from August, 1872, to Feb. 27, 1874, and as principal assistant professor and also as assistant professor from the latter date to Aug. 28, 1875. He was commissioned first lieutenant of ordnance Nov. 1, 1874, and served on various duties, including inspector of contract arms, inspector of ordnance, and was a member of various ordnance boards. He was on professional duty in Europe from April 13 to June 20, 1886, witnessing the Artillery firing at the Gruson Armor Plate trials at Spezia, Italy, and examining certain establishments in France, Germany and England in connection with gun and carriage construction in 1886. He was also on special service with the State Department as military assistant to the U.S. Commissioner General at the Paris Expedition from Oct. 1, 1888, to Nov. 9, 1889, receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He was assistant ordnance officer at Sandy Hook Proving Ground in 1890, and during the war with Spain he was on duty preparing armament for national defense. He was, among many other duties, inspector of ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa., and at various other works in the vicinity, engaged on metallurgical work inspecting materials for field, siege and sea-coast guns, gun carriages, armor-plate and armor-piercing projectiles, and general ordnance construction. In 1875-76 he made a study of the manufacture and treatment of leather, following the processes step by step in a tannery in order to qualify himself for duty as a leather expert and inspector of leather, and thus increase his efficiency as an ordnance officer. From 1883 to 1884 he became a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., taking a course in mining engineering in order to obtain a thorough scientific knowledge of the chemistry of metals and of metallurgy, in order to fit himself for the duties of inspector of ordnance and of ordnance construction. This scientific and comprehensive course he took at his own expense and without being relieved from any of his duties as an ordnance officer. He was graduated from that institution as a "Bachelor of Science" (S.B.) in 1884 and was continued on metallurgical work in connection with the new armament for the succeeding eighteen years (until 1902), performing, however, various other duties. The lack of casualties, and the very few breakages or accidents which have occurred among the many thousands of forgings and castings destined for use in sea-coast armament which passed through his hands testify to the tireless vigilance of his inspection. The Augusta Arsenal, under Colonel Lyle's administration, has been greatly improved and enlarged, until to-day it is the chief ordnance post of the South. As the inventor of the famous "Lyle Life-Saving Gun," which, for years, has been in use on ships and at life-saving stations throughout the world, Colonel Lyle gave to mankind a boon which would have made him many times a millionaire had he seen fit to exact a royalty on his invention. As it was, he held to the idea that his invention belonged to his country and to the world in general, and the Lyle gun has been freely used in every quarter of the globe without a penny of reward for its inventor. In the Ordnance Department of the Army Colonel Lyle is recognized not only as an authority but as an officer who has made a phenomenal record for long, arduous and able service. His contributions to the technical literature of his particular department, and of the Army in general, are recognized standards and embrace scores of subjects of the highest importance. As a collaborator of the Century Dictionary, Colonel Lyle also rendered valuable and distinguished literary service.

Col. George F. E. Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from Jan. 14, 1909, for disability incident to the service, was born in California, Nov. 8, 1851. After graduating as a second lieutenant at the U.S.M.A., June 13, 1873, he was assigned to the 2d Artillery, and was ordered in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md. He served among other duties as assistant professor of French at the U.S.M.A., and also as assistant instructor of Artillery tactics and as assistant professor of geography, history and ethics. He was on duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and was instructor of artillery and engineering in the Infantry and Cavalry School. He was also on duty at Fort Adams and Fort Slocum, and was in command of the defenses of Portland Head, Me., from May 13, 1898, to June 9, 1899. He was promoted captain, 7th Artillery, March 8, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, Feb. 21, 1902; lieutenant colonel, April 1, 1906, and colonel, Oct. 29, 1907. He is a graduate of the Army War College and of the Artillery School. For several years he was artillery inspector of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, and later was on duty as a member of the General Staff. He formerly served as Assistant Chief of Artillery under Brig. Gen. S. M. Mills. In 1906 he was assigned to command of the Artillery district of Chesapeake. His last post of duty was at Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. Uriah R. Harris, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral by the retirement of Rear Admiral Goodrich, is a native of Indiana and a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1869. After going on a special cruise on the Sabine, he served on the Ossipee on the South Pacific Station from October, 1870, to November, 1872. He was on the Narragansett surveying on the west coast of Mexico, September, 1873, to August, 1875. Among other assignments he was on the coast survey schooner Earnest on the west coast of Florida, on the Tuscarora of the Pacific Station, at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; on the coast survey schooners Yukon and Earnest in Puget Sound. From 1879 to April, 1882, he was on duty on the Shenandoah of the South Atlantic Station, at the Naval Observatory, August, 1882, to June, 1884, and at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., July, 1884, to September, 1887. He was next on the U.S.S. Ranger, surveying on the west coast of Mexico from October, 1887, to October, 1890, when he went to the Naval Academy for duty, remaining there until August, 1894. From January to December, 1895, he again served on the Ranger, on the Pacific Station, and then on the Adams of the same station to August, 1897. From September, 1897, to March, 1899, he was on duty at the navy yard, Boston, and was next on duty on the flagship Chicago of the South Atlantic Station to October, 1899. He subsequently served on the Monongahela and Indiana, as lighthouse inspector of the fifteenth district, at the naval station at Olongapo, P.I., and as temporary governor of Olongapo; was in command of the U.S.S. Wilmington, and was on

duty at the navy yard, Boston, as equipment officer and also as captain of the yard. He served as commandant of the naval station at Cavite, P.I., which was his last assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. George F. Barney, Coast Art., U.S.A., who upon his own application is retired from active service March 8, 1909, after more than thirty-one years' service, was born in Ohio Aug. 15, 1858, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 2d Artillery. He reached the grade of major, Artillery Corps, June 20, 1905, and is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1886, and of the School of Submarine Defense, class of 1904.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., promoted colonel Jan. 16, 1909, vice Kelton, retired, was born in New Hampshire. He was a cadet midshipman in June, 1876; naval cadet in August, 1882, and was appointed a second lieutenant of marines in 1883. During the war with Spain he served on the scout ship St. Paul, of the North Atlantic Squadron. His last assignment was in command of the marine barracks at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., promoted colonel by the retirement of Colonel Lyle, Jan. 21, 1909, is a native of Virginia and was graduated as a second lieutenant from the U.S.M.A., class of 1874, and assigned to the 4th Artillery. His first tour of duty was at Fort Canby, Wash. Among other duties he served several tours at West Point as assistant professor of Spanish, Artillery tactics, French and of geography, history and ethics. He also served there as assistant instructor of ordnance and gunnery. His last assignment to duty was at the New York Arsenal on Governors Island, N.Y. Colonel Mitcham served as a second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery up to June 23, 1879, when he was appointed a first lieutenant of ordnance. He was promoted captain June 17, 1888; major, Feb. 17, 1903, and lieutenant colonel, June 25, 1906. He is not due to retire for age until July 25, 1917.

Col. Allan C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., who was retired on Jan. 16, 1909, is a native of Pennsylvania and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps March 31, 1869. His first post of duty was at the marine barracks at Boston. His subsequent duties included service with the European fleet, at the marine barracks, Philadelphia, on the Powhatan, of the North Atlantic Station, at the Naval Academy on the Alaska, and at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N.Y. He took part on the Panama expedition, April and May, 1885; served on the Alliance, on the San Francisco of the South Atlantic Station, and was with the marine battalion in its expedition to Cuba in 1898. He served at Guam, Ladrone Islands, from April, 1890, to 1901, and subsequently at Cavite, P.I., and the navy yards at Boston and Portsmouth.

Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel Jan. 14, 1909, vice Harrison, retired, was born in Wisconsin June 13, 1855. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point by President Grant in 1872, and graduated in 1876. He was assigned as second lieutenant to the 5th Artillery. He served at Fort Barrancas during the Hayes-Tilden election troubles of 1876 in Alabama and Florida; in Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania during the railroad strikes of 1877; in Charleston and Summerville, 1878-79; at Fort McPherson, Ga., 1879; chasing and hunting up illicit distillers in the mountains of Georgia in 1879; on special duty in Indiana, 1880-83; at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1883-84; at Omaha barracks, 1884-85; in the Sioux-Cheyenne troubles of 1885; at Salt Lake City, Utah, during a threatened Mormon insurrection in 1885-86; at Governors Island, N.Y., 1886-87; on special duty as inspector and instructor of the National Guard of New York, 1887-90; of Connecticut National Guard, 1887; at the Presidio, San Francisco, 1890-92; at Fort Monroe, Va., 1893-94; in Nevada and California, 1894-97; at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1897; at Fort Slocum, N.Y., April, 1898; at Fort Totten, in command of Artillery defenses, May and June, 1898; at Tampa, Fla., in siege train in July, August and September, 1898; at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., in command of post till December, 1901; in command of Fort Terry, N.Y., till March, 1904; Fort Moultrie, till September, 1905, and his last assignment to duty was on recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo. Colonel Hamilton comes from a military family. His father, the late Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, graduated at West Point in 1822, and was a classmate and intimate friend of Gen. U. S. Grant. One son of the Colonel's graduated at West Point in 1900, and is a first lieutenant of the Engineer Corps. Another son, Charles S., is a first lieutenant of the 13th Infantry. His uncle was the late Brig. Gen. I. V. D. Reeve, U.S.A., whose son, Charles Mac Reeve, became a brigadier general of Volunteers in 1890. A grand-uncle was killed at New Orleans in 1814, and his great grandfather, Dr. Hosea Hamilton, was a personal friend of Washington. He served for a short time on his staff and then became adjutant of Colonel Ludington's 7th New York Provincials during the Revolutionary War. Since 1834, when the first William Hamilton, son of Gallatin Hamilton, of Glasgow, emigrated to America, every generation of the family has had soldiers of distinction.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Julius C. Townsend, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Blanche Gaither were married at Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 13 by Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Niver. The chancel was decorated with palms and Easter lilies. The best man was Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, U.S.N., and the ushers were P.A. Surg. James R. Dykes, Lieut. J. Atkinson Campbell, Lieut. Prentiss Bassett, Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Lieut. Edward J. Marquart and Lieut. Charles Belknap, all of the United States Navy. The bridesmaids were Miss Placide Thompson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Albaugh, of Baltimore. The two matrons of honor were Mrs. Eugene S. Newbold and Mrs. Frank C. Martin. The bride wore a directoire gown of white satin embroidered with roses and trimmed with duchesse and point lace and a tulle veil fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms worn by her mother at her wedding. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. A reception followed at the apartment of Judge and Mrs. Gaither at the Preston, after which the bridegroom left for a trip south.

Mrs. George Hawley Meigs announces the marriage of her daughter, Lucille Eleanor, to Lieut. Comdr. Levi Calvin Bertelette, U.S.N., Oct. 23, 1908, at Yokohama, Japan. They will be at home after Dec. 1 at Olongapo, P.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Moran, of North Yakima, Wash., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Fairchild, to Ensign Randolph Perry Scudder, U.S. Navy.

Miss Ethel Nagle daughter of Lieut. Percy E. Nagle, 69th N.Y., was married on Jan. 20, 1909, to Mr. Jonas J. O'Brien in All Saints' Church, 129th street and Madi-

son avenue, New York. Mr. Morgan O'Brien, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The officers of the 69th presented the newly wedded couple with a solid silver tea set. Quite a number of the officers were present at the wedding.

Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Charles Gauld, of Portland, Ore., Jan. 19, 1909. No cards.

The engagement of Miss Sarah Jean Winans, of Walla Walla, Wash., and Lieut. Geo. L. Converse, jr., 14th U.S. Cav., is announced. The wedding will take place in April next.

Mrs. Kate Robinson Jones, of Norfolk, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Katherine Lewis, to Lieut. Francis Samuel Whitten, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. North Carolina.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, U.S.A., retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, died at his home, Charlestown, W.Va., Jan. 18, 1909, after a short illness. Last April General Craighill, then 74 years old, was partially paralyzed, but grew stronger until several weeks ago, when an affection of the heart was added to the complications. General Craighill, who stood among the highest in his profession, was born in Virginia July 1, 1833, and was graduated as a brevet second lieutenant and assigned to the Engineers July 1, 1853. He had charge of numerous important engineering works during his active service, and was a member of a number of important boards. General Craighill superintended, among many other duties, the building of Fort Sumter (1854-55) and Fort Delaware (1858). After this work he became instructor at West Point and in 1863 built defenses of Pittsburgh. He was breveted lieutenant colonel in March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and particularly for his services at Cumberland Gap and the ulterior operations of General Morgan's forces. He was engaged in the construction of the defense of Baltimore from September, 1863, to June, 1864, including service as chief engineer, Middle Department, from April to June, 1864, and again served as assistant professor of engineering at West Point to Aug. 31, 1864. His subsequent services were principally on defensive works for the harbors of San Francisco, New York and Baltimore and the mouth of the Chesapeake. His principal engineering works were the improvement of the Great Kanawha and the harbor of Baltimore. He was a member of the Board of Engineers, in company with Gen. T. L. Casey, then Chief of Engineers; Gen. E. P. Alexander, Admiral George Dewey and Mr. Mendes Cohen, which recommended the Back creek route for the proposed Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal in 1894. He was appointed a member of the original Nicaragua Canal Commission, but declined, and was president of the board appointed to select and recommend to Congress sites for manufacturing heavy guns on the Pacific coasts and several times he was tendered the appointment of superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. For many years he was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and became president of that organization in 1894, being the only officer of the Army who has attained that distinction. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Historical Society of Maryland and the American Economic Association. In 1861 he compiled "The Army Officers' Pocket Companion"; in 1863 he translated and published General Dupont's "Cours de Tactiques," and, in connection with Captain Mendell, he also translated General Jomini's "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre." General Craighill was deputy from West Virginia to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church seven times. He was first married Oct. 14, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Morsell, of the District of Columbia. He was married a second time, Sept. 22, 1874, to Miss Rebecca C. Jones, of Virginia. At the time of his death General Craighill was attended by his two sons, Dr. James M. and Major William E. Craighill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; his two daughters, Mrs. Hunter Davidson, of Hannibal, Mo., and Mrs. E. Taylor Perry, of Charlestown, and his three sisters, Mrs. Charles Butler and the Misses Ellen and Mary Craighill, all of Charlestown. Other survivors are two children—Prof. N. R. Craighill, of the University of Montana, and Mrs. W. T. Lippitt, of San Juan, P.R.—and two brothers, Dr. Edward C. Craighill, of Lynchburg, Va., and Rev. James C. Craighill, canon of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, of Washington. Other more distant relatives also survive.

Mrs. Susan Gale, mother of Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale, 10th U.S. Cav., died at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 26, 1908, in the ninety-first year of her age.

Brevet Major Theodore Kane Gibbs, late U.S.A., who resigned from the Army May 1, 1870, while holding the commission of first lieutenant, 1st Artillery, died at Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 16, 1909. He had been in ill health for some time. The primary cause of his death was pleurisy. Mr. Gibbs entered the Army as a second lieutenant, 1st Artillery, Oct. 24, 1861. He received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. He was one of the founders of the Newport Country Club and of the Newport Golf Club, and a member of the Newport Reading Room and the Newport Casino and a director of the Newport Trust Company. He gave large sums to charity, and for several years provided a festival annually for all the school children in Newport, inviting them to his place, in Gibbs avenue. He is survived by his widow and one sister, Mrs. R. M. Thompson, of New York.

Mrs. Helen M. Cavanaugh, mother of Major J. B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and of Mrs. J. F. McIndoe, wife of Major J. F. McIndoe, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Portland, Ore., Jan. 8, 1909.

Joseph W. Sands, jr., son of a former general manager of the Norfolk & Western Railway, died at Roanoke, Va., Jan. 19, from injuries. He was a grandson of Admiral B. F. Sands, of the United States Navy, and a nephew of Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, of the Navy, retired. He was twenty-eight years old and a graduate of Yale.

Major Richard Allison, a veteran of the Civil War, who enlisted in Co. A of the 7th N.Y., in 1861, and also served as a captain in the 127th N.Y. Volunteers, and who resigned as major of the 7th N.Y. in 1868, died at Rutherford, N.J., Jan. 18, 1909. A number of officers and men of the 7th and veterans of the 7th and 127th Regiments attended the funeral services on Jan. 20.

Chief Gunner Thomas P. Venable, U.S.N., retired, died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1909, from the effects of age. He entered the naval service as an acting gunner on March 19, 1847, resigning in 1854 and being re-appointed a gunner in 1855, from which time he served continuously. During the Civil War he was attached to



the Roanoke, being on board that vessel at Hampton Roads when the Merrimac destroyed the Cumberland and the Congress. He was retired Aug. 25, 1887, after reaching the age of 62 years. The funeral took place Jan. 18, and the interment was at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Chief Engr. Jefferson Brown, U.S.N., retired, died on Jan. 17, 1909, of pneumonia at his home, No. 1016 Eighth-fourth street, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was born in New York and entered the Engineer Corps of the Navy in December, 1862. He served under Admiral Farragut and took part in the battle of Port Hudson, where, after the Mississippi had been captured, he was taken prisoner, together with a captain of marine, a mate and forty men. After remaining in prison at Jackson, Miss., from January to May, 1863, he was exchanged by the Confederates for an officer of the same name who had been captured on the Atlanta. In 1864, while attached to the ironclad Canonicus, he was in several engagements on the James River. He was ordered to the Wachusett in January, 1865, as an assistant engineer, and made a cruise in China, Japan and the East. He was assigned to the Yantic, and later to the Terror at Havana, and remained aboard this vessel until transferred to the New York Navy Yard as assistant to Chief Engineers Wood and Henderson. With the rank of passed assistant engineer he remained on duty at the New York Navy Yard until, in 1873, he was ordered to join the Manhattan, an ironclad, at Key West, and during the next five years served on the Dictator, the Catskill, the Mahopac, the Nahant and the Lehigh. On the Alliance, in 1881, he made an Arctic cruise in search of the Jeannette, reaching north latitude 80 deg. 10 min. north of Spitzbergen, within ninety miles of the highest record by this route and farther north than any American warship at that time. The Alliance advanced to the permanent ice pack, and while in the ice narrowly escaped wreck. The vessel remained until November of the same year, and after his return from the Arctic zone Commander Brown was on special duty in this city from 1883 to 1886. He was assigned to the Yantic, of the North Atlantic Station, from 1887 to 1890. His last active duty was on the Vermont receiving ship, from which he was detached on Aug. 2, 1892, and retired for physical disability.

A correspondent writing as to the death of Major Charles F. Kieffer, surgeon, U.S.A., retired, noted in our issue of Jan. 16, page 542, says: "The death of Major Charles F. Kieffer, surgeon, U.S.A., retired, occurred on Dec. 30, 1908, at St. John's Hospital, Cheyenne, Wyo., where he had gone for an operation for appendicitis a few days before. The funeral was held at the Elks' Home on Jan. 3 at 3 o'clock, and the service was read by Bishop Keane, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Wyoming, who also delivered a fitting tribute to the character of the deceased physician. The auditorium was filled with friends of the deceased and a large number stood in the street until after the departure of the cortege for the Gleason Chapel, where the remains reposed until they were taken, by Mr. Kieffer, to Philadelphia, the home of Dr. Kieffer's parents, and there a full church service was held. The 3d Battalion, 11th Infantry, stationed at Fort Russell, with the band of the 2d Field Artillery, formed the military escort. While the body was lying in state in the Elks' Home it was under guard furnished by the above-named troops. Dr. Kieffer was a man of recognized ability in his profession and his loss will be greatly felt in this vicinity, where he had many friends."

Mrs. James N. Morgan, wife of Major Morgan, U.S.A., retired, died at 4:30 a.m., Jan. 20, 1909, at Alton, Ill.

Drum Major John Sullivan, of the 6th Cavalry, died recently at No. 785 East 33d street, Portland, Ore., of Bright's disease. Mr. Sullivan leaves a wife and two young children, Capt. Chevor Sullivan, aged four, and Stella C. Sullivan, aged nine. His remains were interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Vancouver Barracks. "Mr. Sullivan," writes a correspondent, "served his country thirty years, and was a devoted husband and father, and leaves his family a lovely home and well provided for."

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., on leave from Manila, arrived at New York Jan. 17.

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th U.S. Inf., underwent an operation Jan. 21 at Washington, D.C., and is improving nicely.

A son, Paul Prichard Blackburn, jr., was born in Seattle, Wash., on Jan. 13, 1909, to the wife of Ensign Paul P. Blackburn, U.S.N.

Mrs. Kelly, wife of Capt. William Kelly, U.S.A., has sent out cards for two "at homes" on Feb. 5 and 12 at their residence, 2014 R street, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Tompkins, with their little daughter, Margaret, are visiting their parents, Gen. and Mrs. Grimes, 1829 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major Wilds P. Richardson, 13th U.S. Inf., president of the board of road commissioners for Alaska, is in Washington for the winter, and expected to return to Alaska in March next.

Mrs. Frank F. Robards, wife of Captain Robards, U.S.M.C., left Havana, Cuba, Jan. 20, with her sister, Miss Maura, her destination being Norfolk, Va., while Miss Maura goes to Pensacola, Fla.

Among the guests at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, by Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eno, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. John McGowan, U.S.N., and Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger.

Ensign Bradford Barnett, U.S.N., who left the Battleship Fleet at Naples a few days ago in response to a cablegram telling of the critical condition of his father, Rear Admiral Barnett, reached his father's bedside Jan. 17.

Mrs. Kirkman, accompanied by Mrs. Raymond Kirkman, wife of Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., and Miss Adrienne Kirkman, has left Washington, to pass the winter months in New York city. Their address is No. 14 East 44th street, New York.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., who has been confined to his home in Washington, D.C., for the greater part of two months with an attack of sciatica, has considerably improved. He is now able to go to the Navy Department and attend to his duties as president of the General Board of the Navy.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey of Washington entertained at dinner for young people this week, later taking their guests to the dance at the navy yard. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Kelley, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Miss Vera Downing, Miss Josephine Mason, Miss Ide, Miss Dorothy Williams, Miss Humphrey, Miss Helen Humphrey, Lieutenant Foote and Lieutenant Fremont, U.S.N.; Captain Humphrey and Captain Bailey, U.S.A.; Capt. Philip Brown, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Johnson.

Gen. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A., is spending the winter at the Royal Palm, Miami, Fla.

A son, Homer Snyder Teall, was born to the wife of Lieut. Edward H. Teall, 26th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Nov. 8, 1908.

Lieut. W. R. Scott, 7th U.S. Inf., is at his home, 1714 Talbot avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., on five months' leave, after an attack of typhoid fever at Fort Brady, Mich.

Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, U.S.A., entertained a number of guests in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 16, among whom were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.

Rear Admiral Barnett, who has been prostrated for the past two weeks with a severe attack of pneumonia, is reported slightly improved and having about an even chance for ultimate recovery.

James B. Connelly, author of sea stories, left his home at Boston, Mass., Jan. 21 for New York, to leave for Gibraltar to join the American fleet to report the homeward race of the battleships. He goes by the special authority and invitation of President Roosevelt.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., who has been very ill for more than a month at the Hotel du Louvre, Nice, France, is improving slowly. Mrs. Cotton, who has been in constant attendance on her husband, received the news this week of the death of her only sister, Mrs. Briggs, of Providence.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, was the guest of honor of the Papyrus Club, Boston, Mass., on Saturday evening, Jan. 16. The General will talk to the People's Club, of Lowell, Mass., on Feb. 3. Subject, "The Land of the Filipinos and the Land of the Moros Before and After the Coming of the Americans."

Company K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, under command of 1st Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, assisted by 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Sturdevant, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is among the companies which fared extra well on Christmas Day, and issued a very pretty menu card. A roster of the company and its history were also given.

Miss Juanita and Miss Helen Humphrey, daughters of Major Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey, of Washington, D.C., were hostesses at a luncheon last week for Miss Margaret Michie. Invited to meet her were Miss Alshire, Miss Sutherland, Miss Chase, Miss Isabel Magruder, Miss Mario, Miss Weiss, Miss Anylita Talbot, Miss Worthington and Miss Margaret Knight.

The large crowd who went to Fort Dade, Fla., Jan. 12, from Tampa, on the government boat, General Pickens, report a highly enjoyable evening of entertainment. "A Country Kid," as presented by the 11th Company, was rendered with excellent dramatic taste and was well received. The banquet and dance filled up the remainder of the evening's entertainment.

Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th U.S. Cav., secretary, and Chaplain George D. Rice, 21st Inf., treasurer of the Italy Relief Fund of Camp Columbia, Cuba, have succeeded in procuring a very liberal subscription from the officers and enlisted men of the post, Havana, and Mindanao. The men donated ten, twenty-five, fifty and even larger sums each. The officers were also very generous.

At the meeting of the Commandery of Pennsylvania of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at the Academy of Music, Feb. 12, 1909, the address will be made by Brevet Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, commander of the First Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, who was awarded the medal of honor by Congress for his action in saving Little Round Top from the Confederates July 2, 1863.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Emory, U.S.N., were the guests of honor at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, Jan. 17, by Mr. and Mrs. George T. Marye. Those invited to meet the Admiral and his wife were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Luke E. Wright, Admiral and Mrs. Frederick Rodgers, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Magruder, U.S.N., retired; Mrs. Bessie Stuart Hooker and Capt. James A. Logan, U.S.A.

Mrs. Frances Dubigg, wife of Asst. Surg. James T. Dubigg, U.S.N., according to a press despatch from San Francisco, Cal., was granted a divorce there by Judge Morgan, Jan. 21. Mrs. Dubigg was formerly Mrs. Charles Carrol, of Carrollton. Her husband, who was a grandnephew of Carrol of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died about three years ago in Paris. A daughter, now four years of age, is at present in a convent in Los Angeles. Mrs. Dubigg is a native of Atlanta, Ga., although most of her life has been spent in Washington and Baltimore. She married Dr. Dubigg in Washington in September, 1907. According to her complaint she was deserted in December of the same year. Dr. Dubigg is now stationed on the Hull, of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton, widow of Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., and her sister, Miss Miller, received at their home in Denver on New Year's Day from one to five o'clock. They were assisted by Mrs. Charles G. Morton, wife of Major Morton; Mrs. Williams-Foote, daughter of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin; Miss Margaret Cauley, daughter of the late Major James P. Cauley, Pay Dept.; and Mrs. Frederick H. Morley, Mrs. Wheaton's daughter, with the following Denver ladies: Mrs. Edwin P. Hindrie and daughter, Mrs. William W. Grant; Mrs. Sarah Beeke, Mrs. Frank Loveland, Mrs. Charles L. Wellington and Miss Campbell, and Mrs. Alexander Macomb Rucker. Gen. Earl D. Thomas and staff, Col. Charles A. Williams and many other officers of the 21st Infantry from Fort Logan called during the day in full uniform, beside numbers of Denver's most prominent men in civil life.

The semi-monthly hop took place at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Jan. 15, and was largely attended by Army, Navy and residential society of Washington, D.C. Among those present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A.; Miss Dorothy Langfitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Adolphus C. Watson, U.S.N.; Miss Carol Newberry, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; the Misses Murray, daughters of Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Leutze, U.S.N.; the Misses Goodwin, daughters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N.; Lieut. Sherman Miles, U.S.A.; Lieut. Harry S. Berry, U.S.A.; Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N.; Miss Eugenie Havard, daughter of Dr. Valery Havard, U.S.A.; Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Surg. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N.; Lieut. Richard D. Newman, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Holabird, U.S.A.; Mrs. Garlington, wife of General Garlington, U.S.A.; Miss Sally Garlington; Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, U.S.A.; Civil Engr. Frank T. Chambers, U.S.N.; Lieut. Charles W. McClure, U.S.A.; Paym. and Mrs. Felix Holt, U.S.N.; Lieut. Max C. Tyler, U.S.A.; Miss Tyler, Lieut. John Neal Hodges, U.S.A.; the Misses Gatewood, daughters of Medical Inspector Gatewood, U.S.N., and Lieut. Leonard L. Deitrich, U.S.A.

A daughter, Eleanor Jean Willson, was born to the wife of Lieut. James D. Willson, U.S.N., at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 11, 1909.

Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th U.S. Inf., gave a dinner at Miramar on the night of Jan. 9 for his brother, Col. John Pitcher, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Pitcher. Major Frederick S. Foltz, U.S.A., and Mrs. Foltz were the other guests.

The Officers' Club at Marianao, Cuba, Jan. 10, gave a smoker, to which civilian friends were invited. The feature of the evening was a lemon tree from which those present received gifts reminiscent of many little unwelcome incidents.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Herbert L. Satterlee, paid his first official visit to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, and was received with the usual honors. Lieutenant Bricker, of the admiral's personal staff, was present to meet him at the navy yard gate.

The Army and Navy Club of New York will, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 28, give a club dinner to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.Y.N.G., and Capt. J. W. Miller, Naval Militia of New York.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has issued invitations to a reception at the Governor's mansion, Albany, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 27, from nine to twelve o'clock. A dinner was given in honor of Governor Hughes by the Hughes Alliance at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Friday evening of this week.

According to District Attorney De Witt, Capt. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., now in prison at New York charged with murder, will probably be called to trial some time in March. John F. Shay, of counsel, for Thornton J. Hains, said that it was probable that Mr. McIntyre would ask for a lunacy commission.

Mr. W. L. Martin, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1907, and a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Alabama in June, 1908, and a member of the firm of Wilson and Martin, attorneys at law, has been appointed assistant district attorney for the county of Montgomery, Ala., beginning Jan. 1, 1909.

The Commandery of the state of Pennsylvania, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, issues an invitation to the ceremonies to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on the evening of Friday, the 12th of February, 1909, at eight o'clock, American Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

The officers and comrades of George Washington Post, No. 103, Department of New York, G.A.R., invite their friends to be present at the installation of the officers of the post at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Broadway and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets (Forty-fourth street entrance), on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, 1909, at half-after eight.

Companions who have been recently elected in the Washington Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., include Brevet Major Charles Wilson Buttz, Capt. Charles Adelbert Clark, 1st Lieut. John Alexander Joyce, 2d Lieut. George Carr Round and Brevet Major Samuel Woodard Snow, all U.S.V., and Col. Montgomery Meigs Macomb, U.S.A., and Asst. Surg. Arthur Camp Stanley, U.S.N.

Gen. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., and Miss Barlow have been visiting General Barlow's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Barlow, in Cuba. Mr. S. M. Barlow has recently resigned from the 11th Infantry in order to engage in the sugar business at Central Gratitud, Manacac, Santa Clara Province, Cuba. General Barlow returned to the States via the Ward line Jan. 12, but Miss Barlow will remain several weeks longer.

The executive committee of the Burlington, Vt., committee to prepare for the local observance of the Champlain tercentennial has prepared a list of sub-committees who will take up the details of the work. The committee on military affairs is: Capt. C. E. Beach, Col. H. W. Allen, Gen. T. S. Peck, ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A.; C. B. Warner, John W. Grace, Charles Bashaw and Capt. O. H. Parker.

"Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.," says the Burlington, Vt., Free Press and Times, "who is promoted to the rank of major, is well known to the citizens of Burlington and Vermont, as he was stationed in this city for several years, having charge of the construction and improvements at Fort Ethan Allen. During his tour of service here he made many warm friends, who will heartily congratulate him upon his well-earned promotion."

The Charleston, S.C., News and Courier in issue of Dec. 23 last in recording the remarks of the president of the New England Society, Rev. Charles S. Vedder, at the eighty-ninth banquet, quotes the clerical Huguenot as paying tribute to the nephew of Ben Butler in the following words: "We had looked, also, for the presence of Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., with our other Army officers, now present, in order to show how our government makes its heroes retire before years who never retire before foes." Those acquainted with the leisurely dining habits of General Reade can appreciate what certain denominational religious societies in Massachusetts do not realize, viz., that he won't bite at a bait of a supper at 6:30 p.m., followed at 7 p.m., same day, gratis beans and gratis lecture; not much!

With the walls draped with American flags, officers in uniform, wearing medals won for meritorious service, the scene presented by the Military Order of Foreign Wars in the Red Room of the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, was a brilliant one. The occasion was the annual meeting and banquet of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the society, and there were more than half a hundred members present. The organization is composed of officers who have served against a foreign foe and their descendants. Brig. Gen. James Forney as commander presided at the meeting and dinner. Col. A. Loudon Snowden was toastmaster, and speeches were made by Col. Frank Heath, U.S.A., of the Frankford Arsenal; Major S. D. Butler, U.S.M.C.; James Pollock, Judge W. W. Staake, Judge Charles Y. Audenried and Edward T. Stotesburg, and Commodore R. G. Deniz, U.S.N. At the election of officers the following were chosen: Commander, Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C.; vice-commanders, Brig. Gen. William W. H. Davis, U.S.V.; Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U.S.A., retired; Col. A. Loudon Snowden, Rear Admiral John J. Read, U.S.N., retired; secretary and registrar, Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson; treasurer, Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell; chaplain, Capt. Henry A. F. Hoyt, U.S.V.; judge advocate, Engineer-in-Chief John K. Barton, U.S.N.; surgeon, Med. Dir. Manly Hale Simons, U.S.N.; for the council (for two years), Major Smedley Darlington Butler, U.S.M.C.; for three years, P.A. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser, U.S.N., retired; Pay Dir. Mitchell C. McDonald, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U.S.A., retired.



Col. Phillip H. Ellis, U.S.A., is at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, for the winter.

A son, Jackson Dougherty, was born to the wife of Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th U.S. Inf., at Mound city, Ill.

Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th U.S. Inf., Mrs. Collins and children are located for the winter at The Madison, 179 S. Orange Grove avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., assumed command of the Department of California with headquarters at San Francisco on Jan. 13. He has appointed Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., as aide-de-camp.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week include Pay, Dr. Leeds C. Kerr, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. W. Barber, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barber; Mrs. David Perry, widow of General Perry, U.S.A., and Miss Perry.

At the second of the four state receptions by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Jan. 21, with the members of the judiciary as the guests of honor, when the receiving party entered the Blue Room the impressive procession was led by the military aides to the President, Col. Charles S. Brownell, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N.

Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty as fleet marine officer with the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, arrived at Paris, France, Jan. 19, from Naples, stopping at the Hotel St. James and D'Albany. Major Williams is taking advantage of the sojourn in the Mediterranean to get a few days' rest before starting for America. Major Williams was at Messina after the earthquake. Giving his impressions he said no description of the ruin of the city could exaggerate the reality.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Nolan, after several months' visit in Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Nolan was undergoing treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, are now pleasantly located in Indianola, Iowa, where Lieutenant Nolan has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Simpson College. En route to Indianola, Lieut. and Mrs. Nolan spent a most enjoyable week in New York city.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., entertained at a dinner in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Annie Irwin, on Jan. 18, their guests later attending the Southern Relief Charity Ball. Those present were Miss Dorothy Gatewood, daughter of Med. Insp. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N.; the Misses Mason, Capt. James D. Tilford, U.S.A.; Paymr. G. M. Adee, U.S.N.; Asst. Surg. Lucius W. Johnson, U.S.N.; Mr. Robert Stead, jr., and Mr. Alex. Tunstall.

Governor Hughes, at Albany, N.Y., on Jan. 19, introduced Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., to a large audience in a theater, where he gave a lecture, as a typical American, a gallant gentleman, a famous commander whose place is secure in the hall of American heroes, the man who took the American battleships around the world, relating many interesting incidents of the voyage. Upon his arrival in Albany Admiral Evans was escorted from the station to his hotel by Troop B, Cavalry; 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment, and the regimental band. At the hotel Mayor Snyder welcomed him and presented to him the freedom of the city.

The reception of the "Old Guard" of New York is to be held this year, as last, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the date selected being Wednesday, Feb. 3. The large ball room, the Astor Gallery and the Myrtle room will be used for dancing, separate orchestras playing in each. Boxes and tickets have been available since New Year's day at the new headquarters of the Old Guard, No. 229 West Fifty-first street. The officers of high rank who have accepted invitations include Rear Admiral Goodrich and staff, of the Navy; Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding Department of the East, U.S.A., and staff; Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Adjutant General, New York.

#### CLOSING OF THE GRAFTON FUND.

At a meeting of the Army Relief Society Branch No. 1, held in New York on Thursday, Jan. 21, the following letter was read:

New York, Jan. 21, 1909.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, President Army Relief Society. Madam: I have in my custody the sum of \$2,000, which is the balance remaining from the fund contributed by officers and enlisted men of the Army for the purpose of securing a decision of the United States Supreme Court, which should determine their rights under the article of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting double trials for the same offenses. As it is impossible for me to deal directly with a body composed of hundreds of contributors of small sums, who are scattered over the world, I am practically in the position of a trustee who has no *cuique* *que* trust. I have concluded, therefore, to close up my accounts by bestowing the money I have on hand upon your most worthy organization, because it embraces in the scope of its benevolent purposes the enlisted men as well as the officers, both of these classes having contributed to the fund.

I have reached this conclusion, after consultation with the representatives of the Army, from whom I have received the assurance that this disposition of the fund would be satisfactory to the subscribers to it. I know that in the hands of your organization, it will be put to the best possible use to benefit all classes in the Army.

Very truly yours,

WM. CONANT CHURCH, Treasurer Grafton Fund.

This disposition of the Grafton Fund was made after consultation with various officers of the Army and others cognizant of the work of this useful society. As the money was contributed by enlisted men as well as by officers, it was obviously proper that it should be bestowed upon some organization whose work of benevolence concerned both classes. The charter of the Army Relief Society, which is an incorporated body, states that: "The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed, are to collect funds and provide relief in case of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the United States. To aid in securing employment for them. To solicit and create scholarships and supervise educational opportunities for such orphan children."

How useful the work of the Society has been in this direction is shown by its reports. Its control is in the hands of benevolent women, who are warmly interested in the Army and well informed as to the proper application of funds subscribed for the benefit of those among its members, or their families, who may be in need of temporary help. Its president is the widow of the late Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, a lady whose active benevolence is guided by superior executive ability

and high intelligence. Among the managers of the Society are the wives of well known officers of the Army, and its honorary vice-presidents include the President and the President-elect, the Secretary of State, Lieutenant General Miles and Major General Roe, and the wives of distinguished soldiers and statesmen. Its treasurer is Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., and its trustees are Hon. Levi P. Morton, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss.

In accordance with the expressed wish of contributors, \$500 of the fund has been paid to Homer E. Grafton, the young soldier in defense of whose rights, and those of the Army, as involved in this defense, the Grafton Fund was raised. While modestly disclaiming any right to a voice in the distribution of the fund, Grafton has expressed his approval of the payment to the Army Relief Society for the benefit of his fellows throughout the Army.

With the exception of a small balance the amount of which cannot be determined until the account is audited, this disposes of the Grafton Fund of which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was made trustee. A full report as to receipts and expenditures, with a certificate of an auditor to the correctness of the account, will be published later on. The splendid response of the Army—officers and men—to the appeal of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for contribution for the legal defense of Grafton, and through him that of every one in the military service, placed us in possession of over \$2,500 in excess of the amount required. What to do with this surplus has been a difficult question. It was obviously impossible to distribute it pro rata to the hundreds of persons who made up the total sum, principally with contributions under one dollar, who were scattered over the world, and many of whom are no longer in service. The fund has been held thus long because there was a suggestion that it might be required for further litigation. Meanwhile it has been drawing interest.

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The schedule of lectures at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., for February and March, comprise five lectures by Capt. Peter C. Harris, General Staff, on tactical and strategical co-operation of the Army and Navy; ten lectures by Major Eben Swift, General Staff, on the development of modern strategy under various influences, such as ruse and stratagem, drill and discipline, etc.; three lectures on the development of modern war by Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, U.S.A.; three lectures by Major Daniel H. Boughton, of the War College, on international law; lectures on Infantry fire by Col. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A.; care and disposal of wounded by Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A.; military aspect of The Hague Conference by Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A.; and naval supply by Paymr. George P. Dyer, U.S.N. The schedule for January consisted of lectures by Major John H. Thompson, of the Ordnance Department; Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General of the Army; Major Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., and Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, on the supplies in the way of ordnance, subsistence, engineering service, and signal communications, respectively, of a field army in case of war with a first-class power. Comdr. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., was down for three lectures on naval strategy and Col. Erasmus M. Weaver on coast defense.

The departing troops from Camp Columbia, Cuba, were given a farewell Jan. 7 by an entertainment, consisting of music, vaudeville and moving pictures, under the auspices of Chaplains Rice and Waring. A number of interesting pieces were put on. Owing to the Italy disaster, the cinematograph was used to exhibit scenes of Italy. On Jan. 14 there was a farewell masquerade ball to other departing troops. The farewell to the artillery will be Feb. 4 with a hop and the farewell to the cavalry Feb. 11 with an entertainment or a masquerade. In the vaudeville numbers, Dr. Griffin gave three new songs of his own composition. As usual, these creations caused the men to applaud repeatedly until the Doctor escaped through a rear entrance. Chaplain Waring's illustrated talk on Italy was much liked.

To some of the regiments of the Army it will be permitted this year to participate in two inaugurations. The 5th, 27th and 11th Infantry, the 2d Squadron of the 11th Cavalry, the 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 15th Cavalry, Batteries A and B of the 2d Field Artillery and Battery F of the 3d Artillery will march in the parade Jan. 29 at the inauguration of President Gomez. Of these the 15th Cavalry and the Infantry regiments will also appear in the inaugural parade at Washington.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., arrived at New York city Jan. 18, after spending two months abroad on an automobile trip through England, France and Switzerland. General Miles seemed in the best of health. Speaking of the recent ninety-eight-mile ride made by the President, he said that it was only a few years ago that he had taken a ninety-mile horseback ride. This was in Nevada, when he rode the distance in nine hours, with ten relays of horses. At the end of the trip he had reviewed troops. "Well, if I was pushed hard enough I would be ready to take the ride again," he said, and laughed when somebody said the President might like to know about it.

The transport Kilpatrick will leave the Newport News shipyard Feb. 10 to go to New York to get in readiness for the voyage to Manila with detachments of Coast Artillery and Field Artillery. The vessel will be put in first-class order at Newport News this month. The transport McClellan, now at Havana, will remain there until Jan. 29, when she will bring home Governor Magoon and the civil government and the officers of the Army on duty with the civil government.

The Army transport Buford sailed from Manila, Jan. 15, for San Francisco with twenty-three casualties, fifteen sick and the following military passengers: Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Alfante, 18th Inf.; Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th Cav.; Capt. William Brooke, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert G. Love, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Archie Miller, 6th Cav.; Capt. Edward P. Nones, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, Sub. Dept.; Capt. Edwin W. Rich, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieutenants Bowman, Hadra, McPheeters, Patterson, Med. Res. Corps.

Capt. Fred R. Brown, adjutant, 9th Infantry, announces that subscriptions for the History of the 9th U.S. Infantry, from regimental, city or state libraries, or others desiring copies, will be received until Feb. 15, 1909. This book, bound in cloth, will be about 9x6x3/4 inches in size, and will contain about 400 pages with many illustrations, photographs of companies and officers (present and past), and will cover, in a complete and in-

teresting manner, the history of the regiment from its first organization in 1790 to the present time. Delivery of books will be made as soon as received from publishers; probably not later than June 1, 1909. Only the number of copies subscribed for will be printed and the cost is limited to the expense of printing, binding and delivery. Cost per copy (cloth binding), delivered in the United States will be \$4.00, which amount, if possible, should accompany subscription.

For the recent examination to fill the one vacancy in the position of dental surgeon in the Army forty men were invited to take the physical examination. One declined to appear, five failed to appear, six were disqualified. For the professional examination twenty-eight were invited, eight declined to appear, sixteen withdrew, one was rejected and finally three qualified, of whom the highest in standing will be appointed. Of the one hundred candidates for examination for appointment as Hospital Corps sergeant in the Army, seventy-four were recommended by the local boards of officers. Of these forty-six came from the corps. There are eighty-six vacancies and it is wholly unlikely that over half can be filled from the recent examination. There will be another examination next spring and in midsummer.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week made awards for the following construction work at Army posts: Presidio of San Francisco, Thomas Thompson, San Francisco, repairing wharf, \$3,718. Fort Leavenworth, J. A. Spaulding, Atchison, Kas., 1,200 cubic yards of ballast for railroad, \$1,584. Fort Greble, R.I., Darling and Slade, Fall River, Mass., addition to water system, \$537. P. J. Murphy, Newport, R.I., addition to sewer system, \$388. Fort Myer, Thomas H. Melton, veterinary stable, \$4,745. Fort Slocum, C. E. Curren Co., Boston, one four-sets of quarters, \$22,989; two double non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$13,288; one crematory building, \$1,676; Jacob Fels, Brooklyn, one double lieutenants' quarters, \$18,040; Lewis Kitchen, Brooklyn, crematory plant, \$2,225; G. H. and E. E. Lowell, Portland, Me., all electric fittings, \$3,047; plumbing, D. Benst, Bernardville, N.J., \$5,279; heating, Earl & Cook Co., New York city, \$2,910. Fort D. A. Russell, R. H. Bradley & Co., Cheyenne, three field officers' quarters, one ten-sets bachelor officers' quarters, two non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, two Cavalry barracks, two quartermasters' workshops, \$199,967; Morrison Construction Company, Denver, one commissioned officers' quarters, three double lieutenants' quarters, two granaries, two subsistence storehouses, \$132,095; Wm. Simpson Construction Company, Denver, four stables, one band stable, two fire stations, one guardhouse, two coal sheds, \$102,426; J. T. Dalton & Sons, Junction City, Kas., seven double captains' quarters, two quartermasters' storehouses, \$182,054; all plumbing, 29 buildings, \$35,661; Healey Plumbing Co., St. Paul, all heating, 22 buildings, \$32,317; W. A. Cowes Electric Co., St. Louis, electric work, \$19,308. Fort Howard, B. F. Bennett Building Co., Baltimore, two double sets non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$11,735; one barrack, \$34,000; plumbing, C. A. Howard, Annapolis, \$2,147.

#### DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

In an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, concurred in by the Secretary of War, it is held that a state employing its funds for the purchase of a rifle range for the use of its militia can afterwards convey the title of the range to the United States, and be reimbursed for its outlay thereon if the title acquired in this manner is approved by the Attorney General.

On Dec. 31, 1908, a circular letter was sent to each state and territory with a station list of the Organized militia with a request that the changes made during the year be noted for the roster of 1909. On Dec. 9, 1908, a circular was sent to the Adjutant Generals suggesting that they make requisition for a limited number of artillery notes and memorandum for distribution to officers interested in coast artillery work. As there is no fund for the distribution of these they will be charged to the state's allotment. The average price of these notes is twenty cents each, the highest price being thirty-five cents, and only two or three are issued in a year. Other decisions of the Division of Militia Affairs are as follows:

The use of the clothing allowance granted in the letter of Nov. 16, 1908, from the Division of Militia Affairs, is optional with the state authorities, and if the Governor so desires, he may make requisition on the War Department to the full extent of the allotment for the purpose of obtaining such supplies as he may consider necessary to properly equip the state troops.

Under the existing regulations, a state may send the same team each year to the national match, subject to the restriction contained in the first paragraph on page 3, G.O. No. 26, W.D., series of 1906, but a principal or alternate of a team representing a particular state cannot serve either as a principal or alternate on the team of another state in succeeding years. For example, a member of a state team of 1908 is not eligible to serve as a member of a team from any other state in the competition of 1909.

It is held by the Department that the standard insignia issued to troops of the Regular Army for excellence in rifle firing can be supplied to the organized militia only when the course followed by them is that prescribed for the Regular Army.

As the organized militia of a majority of the states and territories follow Special Course "C," the Secretary of War has instructed the Chief of Ordnance to provide for issue to the militia insignia made of bronze of the same design as those issued to the Regular Army. These bronze insignia may be obtained on requisition of the Governor as a charge against the allotment of the state.

The insignia prescribed for issue to members of the militia who qualify in the course of revolver firing laid down in Cir. No. 85, W.D., series of 1907, are not articles of issue and they cannot be furnished to the state under either of the statutes cited above. If these insignia are supplied to the state, they must be paid for from state funds under Sec. 17 of the Militia law.

There is no provision of law under which empty ammunition boxes may be turned in at the expense of any appropriation under the control of the War Department for the support of the Army. If it is desired by the state, the boxes may be used in turning in empty cartridge cases to the Frankford Arsenal. If the state has no empty cartridge cases to turn in to the Ordnance Department, the boxes referred to may be shipped to Frankford Arsenal, and, under decision of the Assistant Secretary of War of Jan. 11, 1909, the cost of such



transportation may be defrayed from funds accruing to the state.

The price of the blankets as given on Form No. 27, D.M.A., \$4.87, applies to olive drab blankets. The price at which the woolen blankets issued to the state in 1899 should be dropped is the latest issue price, \$3.49 each.

No articles of dress clothing can be included in the voucher of the Governor in dropping articles of clothing to the value of the clothing allowance made to the state, as Sec. 13 of the Militia law, as amended, provides only for the dropping of articles of field service uniform.

Drab leather gloves should not be included in the heading "Gauntlets," but the item should be entered in one of the blank spaces on the form. The price at which these gloves should be dropped is \$1.36 a pair.

The price at which overcoats, blue, old pattern, should be dropped is \$6.44.

If ponchos are serviceable and are to be dropped as a part of the clothing allowance granted to the state, they must be dropped at the prevailing price \$4.32. If the ponchos are unserviceable, they should be inspected and dropped in the manner provided by law as published in Pars. 49 to 55, Militia Regulations.

Under date of Jan. 11, 1909, the Assistant Secretary of War decided that the cost of transportation of unserviceable and unsuitable property authorized to be turned in to an arsenal or depot must be met from the appropriation provided by Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of June 22, 1906, and that the disbursing officers of the states, provided for by Sec. 14 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, should settle such transportation accounts from funds under their control derived from said appropriation. Par. 52, Militia Regulations, will be amended in accordance therewith.

There is no provision of law allowing empty ammunition boxes to be turned in to the Ordnance Department of the Army without expense to the state for transportation.

A saber which is the personal property of an officer cannot be repaired at a U.S. arsenal without charge; if the property of the state it can be repaired and transportation to and from paid, the cost to be charged to the state's allotment.

After the Secretary of War has granted a state the use of the clothing allowance prescribed in Sec. 13 of the Militia law, as amended, the Governor is authorized to drop from his annual return of quartermaster's supplies articles of clothing corresponding in value to the amount of said clothing allowance. The only other method by which the Governor can have any articles of clothing or other property eliminated from his return is by the procedure indicated in Sec. 4 of the Act of June 22, 1906, amending Sec. 1661, Rev. Stat. as indicated in Sec. 4, Par. 1, Cir. 9, Division of Militia Affairs, Sept. 30, 1908. See page 10 and Pars. 49 to 55 inclusive, Militia Regulations.

No officer of the militia has any authority to destroy any United States property in the possession of the state, unless in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War, indorsed on a report submitted by the surveying officer under the requirements of the provisions of the law cited above.

#### REPORT ON MORO PROVINCE.

Human sacrifices and the way to prevent it constitute one of the most interesting parts of the annual report of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., governor of the Moro Province, Island of Mindanao, P.I. The Datu Ansig cheerfully admitted the sacrifice, but said it was according to their religious practice. They believe in a God of good, and God of evil corresponding to the Christian Devil. When misfortunes come to the tribe for too long a time sacrifices are made. Also when a man of rank dies and his widow cannot get a new husband, it is considered necessary to appease the spirit of the departed. Two widows named Addy and Obby had no success in getting new husbands and they complained to Datu Ansig that somebody must be sacrificed. So a slave boy named Sacum, eight years old, partly deaf and cross-eyed, was brought for the sacrifice. The population was gathered around him and a spear was placed in the hands of the two widows, who, at a word from Ansig, drove the spear through the child's body, which was then cut up into pieces and distributed around as mementoes for the occasion. None of the body was eaten. The child did not know he was to be killed till just before the spear thrust. Ansig, who was sixty years old, said he had attended fifty such sacrifices in his lifetime, and insisted that only decrepit, blind or otherwise handicapped members of the community were killed. Ansig and the two widows, together with several men who helped cut up the body, were put on trial and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, but in accordance with the view of Governor Bliss that the case was one for religious instruction rather than for criminal prosecution, the sentence was suspended after the people had pledged themselves to abandon the practice. A large gathering of the tribespeople was at the trial and the impression made upon them was marked. The law authorizes a judge in inflicting punishment to take into account immemorial beliefs and customs of pagan people. The case is cited in the report as illustrating the beneficial effect of inducing the tribes to leave the remote mountain districts and settle in places where they will be more accessible to civilizing influences.

The district of Sulu continues to be the danger spot so far as regards the peace of Mindanao. General Bliss has talked with young Moros who have complacently told of piratical expeditions against Filipino settlements as far north as Cebu. The withdrawal of the light-draft gunboats there has caused a revival of lawlessness which nothing but the continued presence of those vessels will prevent. Indeed, it is astonishing to General Bliss that we are able at all to keep peace "with men so ignorant, yet so proud and self-confident, whose every inherited instinct from religion and tradition makes them the enemy of the white Christian." The governor thinks they are merely waiting to see whether the Americans intend to live up to their promise not to interfere with the native religion and customs. The Moro is as ready to fight now as at any time, but he sees no reason for fighting now. Piracy he does not consider resistance to government, but only a profitable source of income. If there were gunboats to put down these pirates the warlike activity of the Moros would be suppressed.

The district of Zamboanga has been quiet except the island of Basilan, where bands of pirates and murderers

flourished. The rest of the inhabitants are peaceful and amenable to the influences of the government. The number of Japanese on the island is constantly increasing, but they are not so stable or industrious as the Chinese. There has been a material decrease in the number of Americans. With the greatest available labor market (China) closed for the Moro province there will be a dearth of native laborers for many years to come, but an influx of Japanese may afford relief.

One important feature of the year was the putting into operation of the new road law of the province. About four and one-half miles of completed improved road-bed has been added to the road system. Twelve miles of earth road was worked over and improved and about five miles of trails were cleaned out. The operation of the law in its first season was satisfactory. Several influential datos have begun to show interest in improving the trails.

The old naval barracks at Isabela de Basilan have been turned into a school. Zamboanga being an open roadstead, exposed to monsoons, the provincial government is considering the plan to make the port at Masinloc, a beautiful natural harbor, four miles to the east, connecting it with the main city by rail. The total school enrollment was 4,894, of whom 3,897 were Christian Filipinos and 842 Moros. The decrease in the daily average attendance was 2.4 per cent, due to the greater activity of the parochial schools. The most gratifying feature to General Bliss is the steady increase in the school enrollment of Moros and pagans. It is very difficult to obtain teachers for such instruction, as they are cut off from all civilization and their lives are menaced. At various times enlisted men of the U.S. Army have been detailed as teachers of Moro schools and have done exceedingly well. Two such schools were recently discontinued on the island of Jolo on account of the murder of one of the teachers, Private Albert L. Burleigh, 18th U.S. Inf., while on his way to school. Of the fourteen American teachers in the province three were soldiers. The instruction is not wholly in English. Of the eleven Moro and sixty-three Filipino teachers, three taught in Spanish only and five in Moro. "Pandita schools" have been recently established. These schools are established in Moro settlements under the patronage of some influential datu and, conducted by the local pandita, do much to arouse sympathy with the government's efforts at education. The crying need of the province is intelligent labor, and the provincial government is recasting the education so that a thorough knowledge of wood-working, iron-working and agricultural methods may be imparted.

The report thanks the Army surgeons for their energetic efforts to suppress the cholera plague, and to them is given the credit for the escape of the province from a serious epidemic. The government has circulated several thousand copies of a health catechism in the vernacular, as prepared by the post surgeon, giving the simplest precautions against cholera.

Remarkable results are reported from the district of Cotabato, inhabited chiefly by Moros. In the past there was much lawlessness growing out of feudal and tribal disputes over land and property rights, but in the year nearly all these disputes have been amicably settled by the courts, and the number of these cases daily increasing leads General Bliss to think that the Cotabato Moro has at last come to prefer this method of settling disputes to the old way of resorting to kris and spear. The district was the most peaceful in the province. In Davao the Constabulary has done effective service. The band of outlaws who murdered Governor Bolton two years ago has been steadily pursued until the last one has been killed or captured.

The part of the province east of Lake Lanao has been the scene of disorder and lawlessness, and it is recommended that the Constabulary be stationed permanently at numerous scattered points. Regular troops can accomplish nothing in breaking up bands like those infecting that region. General Bliss gives his warmest thanks to both officers and enlisted men for the arduous work conducted under the handicap of insufficient numbers and insufficient water transportation. An increase in this arm is recommended.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., U.S.A., is allowed by Assistant Comptroller Mitchell the sum of \$38.50, a reimbursement of amount he paid for stabling his two horses, while serving as a captain at Denver, Colo., Feb. 4 to May 31, 1908. There were not sufficient accommodations in the quartermaster stables at the time, but it is held that the quartermaster should have hired the necessary stabling outside and the claimant should not suffer by the failure to do so.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury sustains the action of the Auditor for the War Department in holding up the pay of an officer of the National Guard, Capt. W. H. Palmer, 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y., for service he performed at Fort Wadsworth in connection with the joint maneuvers in June, 1906. The claim was disallowed because Captain Palmer was not mustered by an officer of the Regular Army, as required by the act providing for the maneuvers. He was an inspector of small arms practice of his regiment and through a misunderstanding it was supposed that such officers were not to be mustered for pay.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell sustains the action of the Auditor in disallowing continuous service pay based on an enlistment served prior to a discharge which is other than an honorable one. Such service must be considered as having no existence so far as it has any bearing on pay status for the subsequent period of honorable service.

Mr. M. Dowd, the Army and Navy coach at Washington, writes us that at the recent examination of candidates for a commission in the Marine Corps his students, upward of seventy-eight per cent. (twenty-two out of twenty-eight) of the pupils of his institution, passed the mental tests, while less than twenty-eight per cent. (forty out of 143) of the other candidates were successful in the mental examination.

Wesley Peacock, superintendent of the Peacock Military School, San Antonio, Texas, has written to Hon. G. L. Slayden, M.C., from Texas, saying: "As the War Department has provided so liberally for the great number of military schools in the United States, I have wondered why provision may not be made at this session of Congress whereby military schools to which active and retired Army officers are detailed may purchase at Government prices uniforms, shoes, hats, tentage, and full

equipment for their use and service. This is cheaper than for the Government itself to maintain the schools. As it is, it is a hardship for those schools to purchase their tentage, their band instruments, and other equipment necessary for the best service. If the Committee on Military Supplies has not yet reported, and if you think it advisable to lend your influence to the proposition you would place all military schools under obligation to you personally by presenting this matter for earliest possible action."

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Manila Jan. 4. Due to sail Jan. 15.  
CROOK—At San Francisco.  
DIX—Left Honolulu Jan. 7 for Seattle.  
INGALLS—At Newport News.  
KILPATRICK—At Newport News.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco.  
McLELLAN—Arrived at Havana Jan. 13.  
MEADE—At Newport News.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 3.  
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.  
SUMNER—Arrived at Havana Jan. 11.  
THOMAS—Arrived at Honolulu Jan. 13.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### OABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.  
LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At New York city, N.Y. Address Army Building, New York.  
ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Wash.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate, Jan. 18, 1909.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, M.C., to be colonel from Jan. 15, 1909, vice Torney, appointed surgeon general.  
Major Henry I. Raymond, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 15, 1909, vice Gray, promoted.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton, C.A.C., to be colonel from Jan. 14, 1909, vice Harrison, retired.  
Major Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 14, 1909, vice Hamilton, promoted.  
Capt. Frank E. Harris, C.A.C., to be major from Jan. 14, 1909, vice Cronkhite, promoted.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 18, 1909.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., to be captain.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., to be major.

First Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 14th Cav., to be captain.

Appointment in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Robert Clifton Garrett, New Mex., to be second lieutenant.

George Roswell Norton, Mass., to be second lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

James M. Anders, Pa.; William E. Ashton, Pa.; L. Webster Fox, Pa.; Ernest Laplace, Pa.; William L. Rodman, Pa., and John V. Shoemaker, Pa.

#### S.O. JAN. 21, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. James K. Crain is assigned to 85th Company, C.A.C.

Major John C. W. Brooks will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and report for duty.

Capt. William T. Wilder detached in Pay Department, to take effect Feb. 3, and will proceed to Omaha and report for duty. The retirement of Col. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, Jan. 21, is announced.

So much of S.O. 186 as directs 1st Lieut. Wilder Willing to report to Jackson Barracks for the prescribed test in horsemanship in connection with examination for promotion, is amended to direct him to proceed to New York city and report to C.O., Washington Barracks, for that test.

#### G.O. 212, DEC. 28, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 1092, A.R., is amended to read as follows:

1092. When mattresses are not supplied, a bed sack and thirty pounds of straw a month for bedding will be furnished to each enlisted man in barracks or in a permanent or a maneuver camp, and to each prisoner in a guard house, and a bed sack and such quantity of straw as the chief medical officer may certify to be necessary to each enlisted man in a field hospital. In the field, in cases not covered above, such quantity of straw or hay for the bedding of troops is authorized as the commanding officer, after advising with the medical officer of the command, may deem necessary to preserve the health of the troops. So far as practicable, an iron bunk will be furnished to each prisoner in a post guard house and prison room.

#### G.O. 11, JAN. 13, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

By direction of the President, promulgated in G.O. No. 185, W.D., Nov. 20, 1908, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of California.

JOHN F. WESTON, Major Gen., U.S.A.

#### G.O. 12, JAN. 13, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. John F. Weston.

By command of Major General Weston.

WALTER L. FINLEY, Lieut. Col., G.S.C.S.

#### G.O. 5, JAN. 14, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

All eligible officers of this command who desire detail in the Ordnance Department, under the provisions of G.O. No. 175, series 1908, will make application therefor, through military channels, to reach these headquarters not later than Feb. 15, 1909.

#### G.O. 3, JAN. 9, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 243, Army Regulations, as amended by paragraph I, C.O. No. 153, W.D., Sept. 23, 1908, is further amended to read as follows:

243. The regimental staff officers are appointed from the captains, and consist of the adjutant, the quartermaster, and the commissary, and they will be so designated, respectively. They are appointed by the regimental commander, who will at once report his action to the Adjutant General of the Army. The battalion staff officers consist of the adjutant and the quartermaster and commissary, and will be designated as the battalion (or squadron) adjutant and the battalion (or squadron) quartermaster and commissary, respectively. In the



several and infantry arms the battalion adjutant will be appointed from the first lieutenants and the battalion quartermaster and commissary from the second lieutenants. In the engineer and field artillery arms, battalion adjutants are appointed from the captains; battalion quartermasters and commissaries from the lieutenants. Except in the battalions of engineers they are appointed by the regimental commander after consultation with the battalion commander. When a battalion is detached and serving at such a distance from regimental headquarters that more than fifteen days are required for exchange of correspondence by mail, the battalion staff officers are appointed by the battalion commander, who will immediately notify the regimental commander and The Adjutant General of the Army. In the battalions of engineers they are appointed by the battalion commanders. Appointments of staff officers will not be antedated and will take effect on the day on which actually made. A regimental staff officer will be entitled to the pay pertaining to his appointment from the date on which he reports for duty at regimental headquarters, a battalion staff officer from the date on which he reports for duty at the station of a company of his battalion, whether such company be stationed at the post of the battalion commander or not. This date will be noted on the post return for the month in which the officer reports, and on his pay voucher for the same month.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 4, JAN. 13, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Describes lands at the military reservation of Fort Jay, N.Y., which includes all of Governors Island in New York Harbor granted to the United States by Act of the State Legislature of Feb. 15, 1800, together with the submerged lands contiguous thereto conveyed to the United States by Governor's deeds dated May 26, 1880, March 7, 1901, and June 5, 1903.

II.—The commanding general, Philippines Division, is authorized to make transfers of not to exceed ten enlisted men from each company, troop, or battery returning to the United States from the Philippine Islands to organizations newly arrived in the islands, the transfers to be made only on the approved application of the soldiers and to be confined to cases of men having four months or less to serve from the date of departure of their organizations. Such transfers will also be conditioned upon discharge for the convenience of the Government, re-enlistment to be made on the day following the day of discharge as contemplated in Par. II, Cir. No. 41, W.D., Aug. 25, 1905.

2. Transfers of enlisted men to and from organizations exchanging stations between the United States and Alaska will not be made without special authority from the War Department.

#### G.O. 5, JAN. 14, 1909, WAR DEPT.

G.O. No. 72, W.D., April 11, 1906; Par. II, G.O. No. 183, W.D., Aug. 31, 1907, and Par. II, G.O. No. 241, W.D., Dec. 5, 1907, are rescinded, and new regulations regarding the supplies to be furnished for the service of the seacoast fortifications and the various departments by which they are to be furnished are published.

#### G.O. 6, JAN. 15, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—So much of Par. 3, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Dec. 7, 1908, as directs the horses of the headquarters, field staff, and band, 2d Field Art., to be left at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in care of Battery C, 2d Field Art., pending the arrival there of the provisional battalion (Batteries C and D), 4th F.A., from the Philippine Islands, is amended so as to direct that the horses and horse equipments of the headquarters, field staff and band, 2d F.A., be shipped about May 1, 1909, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the use of the headquarters, field staff and band, 5th F.A. Upon the arrival of the animals and horse equipments at Fort Sheridan they will be turned over to the C.O., Battery F, 5th F.A., for care, until the arrival of the headquarters of the regiment at that post.

II.—So much of G.O. No. 193, W.D., Nov. 21, 1906, as requires the rendition of a report of the changes in the commissioned and non-commissioned staff personnel of field artillery battalions (Form 1a, O.C.A.), and a report of field artillery gunners (Form 2a, O.C.A.) is rescinded.

III.—Publishes the act of Congress granting a right of way to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company across the Fort Mason Military Reservation in California.

#### G.O. 7, JAN. 16, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following Executive Order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

##### Executive Order.

Enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, while being transported on an Army transport, shall be subject to and obey the United States Army Transport Service Regulations, and shall be liable to their proportionate share of police and guard duty whenever the commanding officer of troops on board the transport shall deem it advisable to divide those duties between the enlisted men of the Army and those of the Navy or Marine Corps on board. Enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps may also be called upon, but only when, in the judgment of said commanding officer, there is an emergency, to perform such duty as their special knowledge and skill may enable them to perform.

Enlisted men of the Army, while being transported on a naval vessel, shall be subject to and obey the regulations of the ship, and shall be liable to their proportionate share of police and guard duty whenever the commanding officer of the ship shall deem it advisable to divide those duties between the enlisted men of the Navy and those of the Army on board. Enlisted men of the Army may also be called upon, but only when, in the judgment of said commanding officer, there is an emergency, to perform such duties as their special knowledge and skill may enable them to perform.

All orders to enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps on board an Army transport, or to enlisted men of the Army on board a naval vessel, shall, as far as practicable, be given through their respective officers, non-commissioned or petty officers.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 2, JAN. 15, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gives instructions to the War Department relative to the depositing public funds.

#### G.O. 8, JAN. 8, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, I.G., having reported at these headquarters on Jan. 7, 1909, is announced as inspector general of the department, with station in San Francisco, from Jan. 7, relieving Col. George L. Anderson, C.A.C., acting inspector general.

#### G.O. 3, JAN. 11, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, I.G., having reported, is announced as inspector general of the department, with station at San Francisco, Cal.

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 11, JAN. 16, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST  
Publishes instructions relative to movements of troops. Headquarters, band, and 2d Squadron, 13th Cav., ordered to sail from San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippine Islands, March 5, 1909.

Con. E and H, 2d Battalion of Engrs., ordered to sail from San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippine Islands, June 5, 1909.

Twelfth Infantry, ordered to sail from San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippine Islands, July 5, 1909.

In order to provide a garrison for posts abandoned by the 12th Infantry, the following movements are ordered:  
The C.O., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will select a battalion of the 5th Infantry from that post and send it so as to arrive at Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty, on the date of the departure of troops from that post.

The C.O., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will send the 5th band, C.A.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., arriving at the latter place on the day of the departure of troops from Fort Jay for temporary duty pending the arrival of the band, 29th Inf.

The C.O., Fort Ontario, N.Y., will send two companies of the 24th Infantry from that post to Fort Porter, N.Y., for temporary duty, so as to arrive on day of departure of troops from that post.

The C.O., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will send two companies of the 24th Infantry from that post to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for temporary duty, so as to arrive on the day of departure of troops from that post.

These troops will remain on temporary duty at the posts named until relieved by companies of the 29th Infantry, when they will return to their proper station.

The two troops of the 2d Squadron, 15th Cav., which will be designated by the regimental commander to proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to relieve the 5d Squadron, 18th Cav., will leave Fort Ethan Allen so as to arrive at Fort Leavenworth in time to receive the horses and equipments of the latter squadron, which is scheduled to sail from San Francisco on or about March 5, 1909. The other two troops of the 2d Squadron, 15th Cav., will remain at Fort Ethan Allen, until the arrival of the 10th Cavalry at that post, when they will proceed to Fort Leavenworth.

Upon arrival of the 10th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, the 1st Squadron, 11th Cav., will proceed to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., for station.

With a view to the execution of Par. II, G.O. No. 1, W.D., Jan. 4, 1909, the following instructions are published:  
Headquarters, and Cos. F and G, 2d Batn. of Engrs., will stand relieved from duty in this department on April 25, 1909, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Co. F will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, reporting upon arrival to the post commander for station.

Headquarters and Co. G will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and embark on the transport scheduled to sail from that port for Honolulu, H.I., May 5, 1909. Upon arrival at the latter place, the commanding officer will report his command to the post commander for station.

#### G.O. 141, DEC. 24, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The band, 12th Cav., in charge of the Chief Musician, will be sent, dismounted, by rail to Vicksburg, Miss., in time to arrive there on or before the morning of Dec. 29, 1908, reporting to Mr. Henry C. Adams, president Indian-Vicksburg Military Park Commission, where it will participate in the dedication ceremonies of the battle monuments erected by the State of Indiana in the National Military Park at that place.

#### G.O. 2, JAN. 11, 1909, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., is announced as chief engineer officer of the department, temporarily relieving Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E.

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 15, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, M.C., will be relieved from duty in this department in time to enable him to sail for the Philippines from San Francisco on Feb. 5, 1909.

At the proper time, Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C., will in addition to his present duties, temporarily assume charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon of the department.

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 12, 1909, DIS. OF PORTO RICO, SAN JUAN.

To enable him to comply with the requirements of Par. 9, S.O. No. 275, series 1908, W.D., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the District of Porto Rico.

R. H. WILSON, Lieut. Col., 16th U.S. Inf.

#### CIR. 1, JAN. 7, 1909, DIS. OF PORTO RICO, SAN JUAN.

I.—The district commander is compelled to invite the attention of this command to the fact that Army Regulations governing the form and manner of forwarding official correspondence are being frequently violated in this district, and he regrets to note that errors have been so flagrant as to call for the severe criticism of the department commander.

Article LXI, Army Regulations, 1908, as amended by G.O. No. 128, series 1908, W.D., will be carefully followed by all officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of this command, especially paragraphs 782 and 788 of that article.

Hereafter all papers intended for the action of higher military authorities, and all correspondence with the officials of the Insular Government will be forwarded or returned through these headquarters.

A strict compliance with this circular and also of Cir. 10, series 1901, these headquarters, will be required.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson:

FRANK C. WOOD, Capt. Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., A.A.G.

#### GENERAL BARRY PRAISES TROOPS.

##### G.O. 6, JAN. 12, 1909, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

The people of Cuba, by orderly municipal and national elections and otherwise, having demonstrated their capacity to maintain their government, the War Department, under date of Dec. 10, 1908, directed the withdrawal of the troops composing the Army of Cuban Pacification, beginning about Jan. 1, 1909.

Arriving in Cuba in October, 1906, this Army was confronted by a service and a responsibility as unusual and unique as they were delicate and difficult. In the midst of a foreign people divided and confronting each other with arms, with all their peculiarities and sensibilities of temperament aroused to the highest pitch, the first duty was to re-establish law and order that peace, progress and prosperity might endure.

In co-operation with an able provisional government the desired result has been attained.

In the performance of this duty this command has met all expectation, and, while maintaining itself at all times in a condition of preparedness to meet any emergency, has displayed a dignified self-restraint and clean conduct which reflected, most fittingly, the splendid capabilities of our people and the glorious traditions of our Government.

While the main purpose of its presence here was ever in mind, the concurrent work in the ordinary affairs of its life was so prosecuted as to maintain it in the highest state of efficiency, discipline and health, and, in addition, the reconnaissance work necessary to mapping anew the Island of Cuba, collecting complete military information, and in co-operation with the provisional government the building of roads, constructing water works, establishing wireless telegraph stations, surveying harbors with a view to their permanent improvement, and establishing proper sanitation, have been conducted.

In prosecuting its regular garrison and field training a helping hand has been given to the Armed Forces of Cuba.

In all this, cordial relations have been maintained with the populace, the Cuban Army, the Police, and all interests concerned.

It is therefore the duty as it is the pleasure of the Commanding General to express the pride and interest he feels in this command, which will carry beyond the limits of Cuba and follow the several organizations and each officer, enlisted man and employee, to their respective fields of duty in the homeland, or wherever the orders of our Government may take them. In thus recording his appreciation of their good work, he feels assured of its continuance until, with the departure of himself, Headquarters and Staff, on or about April 1, 1909, the Army of Cuban Pacification ceases and its service and record pass into history.

No tribute could be more appreciated than the following from the Commander-in-Chief:

"The White House, Washington, Jan. 1, 1909.

"My dear General:

"\* \* \* and now through you, as President and on behalf of the whole American people, I want to thank the Army of Cuban Pacification for the admirable way in which they have done their work.

"Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A.,  
Commanding Army of Cuban Pacification, Marianao, Cuba."

By command of Major General Barry:  
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff,  
Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 59, DEC. 8, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I.—The following transfer of Philippine Scout companies will take effect Jan. 1, 1909:

The 4th Co., from the 1st Battalion to unassigned; the

6th Co., from unassigned to the 1st Battalion; the 8th Co., from the 7th Battalion to unassigned; the 7th Co., from unassigned to the 7th Battalion.

2.—The following changes in stations of Philippine Scouts are ordered:

The 5th Battalion from the Department of Luzon to the Department of Mindanao, to relieve the 7th Battalion, which, upon being relieved, will take station at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, Department of Luzon.

The 4th Co., from the Department of Luzon to the Department of Mindanao, to relieve the 40th Co. at Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

The 1st Battalion, from the Department of Luzon to the Department of Mindanao, to relieve the remaining unassigned companies in that department.

The 15th Co., from the Department of Mindanao, to Camp Avery, Corregidor, to relieve the 7th Co.

The 8th Co., from the Department of Mindanao to Macabebe, Pampanga, Dept. of Luzon.

The 40th, 42d, 45th and 46th Cos., from the Department of Mindanao to the Department of the Visayas, to relieve the 4th Battalion.

The 4th Battalion, from the Department of the Visayas to Camp Daraga, Albay, Dept. of Luzon.

#### G.O. 60, DEC. 9, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 1st Battalion, 26th Inf., will proceed at the proper time from Camp Daraga, Albay, and take station at Camp Eldridge, Laguna.

#### G.O. 157, 1908, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

During the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, adjutant general of the department, 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, aide-de-camp, is announced as acting adjutant general. By command of Brigadier General Mills:

E. F. LADD, Adjutant General.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Jonas F. Bitterman from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Post of Parang, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 20, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Nathan Cahn upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John H. Supple, now at Salt Lake City, Utah, upon expiration of furlough will report at Fort Douglas, Utah, to be sent to Fort Stevens, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Arvid Torngren, who will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Michael Barrett, when his services are no longer required will be sent to the Fort Reno Remount Depot, Oklahoma, to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. George M. Kalschmidt. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

When Post Comsy. Sergt. Viggo C. Winther complies with Par. 8, S.O. 6, W.D., Jan. 8, 1909, Post Comsy. Sergt. Thomas Robinson will be relieved from further duty in the Army Transport Service and sent to the Presidio of San Francisco to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. August J. Ross, who will be sent to Fort Fremont, S.C., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. George H. Harrell. Sergeant Harrell will be sent to Fort Andrews, Mass., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Wesley Baughn, who will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Alexander Smart. Sergeant Smart will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for instructions. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, C.S., will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as his assistant, relieving Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, C.S., who will report to the chief commissary of the division for duty as assistant in his office. (Dec. 8, Phil. D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Otto O. Fleming (appointed Jan. 15, 1909, from quartermaster sergeant, Co. I, 7th Inf.), now at Fort Brady, Mich., will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Paul Eckhart, San Francisco, will be sent to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Milton A. Mills, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Newport News, Va., to report Jan. 20, 1909, to the purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, that city, for assignment to duty as storekeeper on the Army transport Kilpatrick during the voyage to Manila. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William E. Underwood, when his services are no longer required in Cuba, will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards, who will be sent to Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of taking a course of instruction with the Middleby Oven Manufacturing Company in the building, setting up, and repair of the Marshall and Middleby ovens. Upon completion of this duty Sergeant Edwards will be retained in the office of the purchasing commissary, Chicago, until such time as will enable him to be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, with orders to report for transportation to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about May 5, 1909, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, surg. gen., from active service on Jan. 14, 1909, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list, with the rank of major general, and will proceed to his home. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Major Charles B. Ewing, M.C., Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Jan. 7, D.G.)

Upon expiration of the leave granted him Major Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., will stand relieved from duty with this Army and will report to The Adjutant General of the Army for orders. (Jan. 4, A.G.P.)

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C., and he is authorized to leave the division about Jan. 15, 1909. (Nov. 21, Phil. D.)

Capt. Elbert E. Persons, M.C., now at San Francisco, will report in person to Major James M. Kennedy, M.C., president of the examining board at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion, and upon completion will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, M.C., will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about Feb. 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands and report for duty. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington from duty as surgeon of the transport Thomas, to take effect upon the arrival of that transport at Manila, and will then report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty.

Capt. Lloyd Le Roy Krebs from duty in the Philippines Division and is assigned to duty as surgeon of the transport Thomas, with station at San Francisco, to take effect upon the arrival of that transport at Manila, P.I. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for observation and treatment. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Lucius L. Hopwood and Henry B. McIntyre, M.C., having reported at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Freeman, M.C., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Miley for duty. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Capt. Charles A. Ragan from duty at Fort Monroe and will proceed at the proper time to Newport News for duty as surgeon of the transport Kilpatrick on its next voyage to the Philippine Islands. Captain Ragan will stand relieved from duty on that transport upon arrival at Manila, and will then



report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty.

Capt. William T. Davis from further duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and will repair to Washington for duty as assistant to the attending surgeon. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Upon the arrival of Major Frederick M. Hartstock, M.C., for duty at Fort Meade, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Johnson, M.C., will stand relieved from temporary duty at that post and will return to his station, Fort Des Moines, Ia. (Jan. 9, D. Mo.)

Major David Baker, M.C., Camp Columbia, Havana, will proceed to Camaguey for duty. Major Baker will accompany the 17th Infantry on the transport scheduled to sail from Nuevitas, Province of Camaguey, about Jan. 15, 1909, to Savannah, thence to Fort McPherson, Ga. (Jan. 6, A.C.P.)

Capt. Reuben B. Miller, M.C., Camaguey, will accompany the 17th Infantry on the transport scheduled to sail from Nuevitas about Jan. 15, 1909, to Savannah, thence to Fort McPherson, Ga. (Jan. 6, A.C.P.)

Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., will return to his proper station. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Major David Baker, M.C., now at Fort McPherson, Ga., is relieved from further duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will report at Fort McPherson for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, M.C. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Clarence J. Manly upon arrival at Newport News, Va., with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered. He will then stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. Capt. William H. Brooks upon arrival at Newport News, Va., will stand relieved from duty with troops returning from Cuba and from further duty at Fort Washington, Md., and upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. Capt. Clement C. Whitcomb upon arrival at Newport News, Va., with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered. He will then stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty at Fort McKinley, Me., and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Edward P. R. Ryan, U.S.A., will proceed from Muskogee, Okla., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Max Weinberg, H.C., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Richard T. Edwards, who will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1909, for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herman von Oehsen, H.C., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort San Juan, P.R., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Harry A. Davis, who will be sent to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School for duty in the laboratory of that school. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Col. William F. Tucker, asst. paymaster general, will report in person to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, president of an Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., for examination by the board. Upon completion of his examination Colonel Tucker will report to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Capt. Robert C. Williams, paymaster, having reported at these headquarters in person Jan. 6, will report to the chief paymaster of the department for duty in his office. (Jan. 7, D. Colo.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Second Lieut. Roger G. Alexander, C.E., Havana, Cuba, from duty with the provisional government and will join his proper station. (Jan. 7, A.C.P.)

Capt. William Kelley, C.E., is relieved from the further operation of Par. 37, S.O. 166, July 17, 1907, W.D., detailing him to supervise the construction of the municipal building for the District of Columbia. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wildurr Willing, C.E., is relieved from duty at New Orleans, La., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed not later than March 1, 1909, to the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., take station there, and relieve 1st Lieut. Arthur Williams, C.E., of the duties in his charge. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Oulver, Signal Corps. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence C. Oulver, Signal Corps, from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as assistant to the chief signal officer of that department. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief of Signal Corps, were announced on Jan. 19: To be first-class sergeant: Sergt. Charles D. Reeves (having qualified by examination), to date Jan. 19, 1909. To be sergeants: Corp. George M. Dusenberry and Pvt. Edward Ward (formerly sergeant, Signal Corps), to date Jan. 19, 1909. To be corporals: 1st Class Privs. John S. White, Maurice L. Boyle, James T. Underhill, James O. Horne, Charles H. Tolle, Burton G. Simpson, Daniel Underwood and William C. L. Halsey, to date Jan. 19, 1909.

First Class Ebnat, Frank Spaulding, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Second Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., having reported at these headquarters Jan. 5, 1909, is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters, pending the sailing of the transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1909, when he will stand relieved from this duty and proceed to Manila, P.I. (Jan. 7, D. Cal.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines, Ia. (Jan. 9, D. Mo.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Lieut. Col. William D. Bench, 4th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave will take station and enter upon duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., pending the arrival of the 10th Cavalry at that post. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Second Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, will take station at Omaha, Neb. (Jan. 9, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, commanding of cadets, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., to take effect about Feb. 2, 1909. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for fifteen days, effective Jan. 25, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry S. Barry, 13th Cav. (Jan. 12, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., is extended one month and three days. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., upon the discontinuance of the Provisional Government of Cuba, will proceed to Fort Meyer, Va., for station. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Col. Sydney W. Taylor,

2d Field Art., to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1909. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., 4th Field Art., to take effect when relieved from duty in the Philippines Division. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William N. Michel, 4th Field Art., is extended one month. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for seventeen days, effective Jan. 13, 1909, is granted Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, C.A.C. (Jan. 12, D.E.)

First Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., relieving Capt. Charles T. Baker, N.M., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to New London, Conn., take station at that place, and assume charge of construction work at Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Terry, and Fort Michie, N.Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Fort Mansfield, R.I., relieving Major Richmond M.C. Schofield of those duties. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Scott, C.A.C., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C., will proceed to Newport News, and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, at that place, for temporary duty as quartermaster and acting commissary of the transport Meade, with station at Newport News. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Col. George F. E. Harrison, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Major William C. Davis, C.A.C., in addition to his present duties will superintend the work of completion of certain experiments for the improvement of searchlights to be conducted by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Major Davis will make not to exceed three visits per week by rail from Fort Revere, Mass., to the works of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, Brookline, Mass., or to the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on business pertaining to the duties assigned to him. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. George F. Barney, C.A.C., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., to take effect March 8, 1909, after more than thirty-one years' service. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Stephen Abbott, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The following electrician sergeants, 2d class, C.A.C., who have completed a special course in wireless telegraphy at Fort Monroe, will be sent as soon as practicable to the stations indicated, for duty: Leo J. Britt to Fort Howard, Md., for duty at Fort Smallwood, Md.; Leo J. Huenekens to Fort Stevens, Ore.; Almazan S. Davis to Fort Casey, Wash.; Fred Shore to Fort Worden, Wash. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from their present duties, and will proceed to the stations indicated after their respective names:

Lieut. Col. Warren P. Newcomb will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Pensacola.

Lieut. Col. Clarence P. Townsley will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and assume the duties of commanding officer of that post, of commandant of the Coast Artillery School, and of commanding officer, Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay.

Major John W. Ruckman will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., and assume command of that post.

Major Elisha S. Benton will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

Major Gustave W. S. Stevens will proceed to Fort Miley, Cal., and assume command of that post. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Albert L. Loustalot, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 164th Company and is placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of New Orleans, for duty on his staff. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. Adam Slaker, promoted to colonel, rank Dec. 8, 1908.

Major George F. Barney promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Dec. 8, 1908.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux promoted to major, rank Dec. 8, 1908.

First Lieut. Charles L. Fisher promoted to captain, rank Dec. 8, 1908, assigned to 18th Company.

First Lieut. Charles D. Winn promoted to captain, rank Oct. 10, 1908.

First Lieut. Frank T. Hines promoted to captain, rank Dec. 4, 1908, assigned to 15th Company.

First Lieut. James Totten promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 8, 1908.

Second Lieut. West C. Jacobs promoted to first lieutenant, rank Oct. 8, 1908, attached to 169th Company.

Second Lieut. James W. Lyon promoted to first lieutenant, rank Oct. 10, 1908, assigned to 124th Company.

Second Lieut. Harold Geiger promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 8, 1908, attached to 58th Company.

Second Lieut. Rodney H. Smith promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 4, 1908, assigned to 110th Company.

Second Lieut. Albert L. Loustalot promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 8, 1908.

Colonel Slaker and Captain Winn will remain on duty at their present stations. Lieut. Colonel Barney will retain his present station. Major Lamoreux will proceed to Fort Barry, Cal., and assume command of that post. Captain Totten is placed on the unassigned list and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Manila Bay, for assignment to duty on his staff. First Lieutenant Loustalot is placed on the unassigned list and will remain on duty at his present station. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Master Gun. Edward P. Thompson, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for temporary duty during the absence on furlough of Master Gun. William E. Deuel, C.A.C. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Engr. William H. Mahoney, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to Fort Revere, Mass., for temporary duty in connection with the completion of certain experiments for the improvements of searchlights, with station in Boston, Mass. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin P. Sickles, 2d Inf. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for one month, upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Gibson, 3d Inf. (Jan. 4, D. Col.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Second Lieut. John P. Bubb, 4th Inf., now at Iloilo, Panay, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation and treatment. (Nov. 19, Phil. D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Chaplain Clinton H. Snyder, 7th Inf., from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Col. Charles W. Mason, 8th Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., will report in person to Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., for physical examination. (Jan. 12, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., relieving Capt. G. Maury Cralle, 10th Inf., of that duty. Captain Cralle will continue on the duty pertaining to the acquisition of land heretofore assigned to him. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Capt. Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with the portion of the 11th Inf. stationed there, pending the arrival of his company. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, effective about March 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Taylor, jr., 12th Inf. (Jan. 13, D.E.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf., for duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, to take effect March 1, 1909. Chaplain Doherty will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth for duty accordingly, relieving Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 13th Cav. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., (detailed in the Subsistence Department, to take effect Feb. 11, 1909), will report in person on Feb. 11, 1909, to the commandant of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, for duty, to take a course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Capt. William H. Waldron, 23d Inf., attached to the Signal Corps, upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as assistant to the chief signal officer of that department, with station at San Francisco. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., will report in person to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, president of an Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., for examination by the board. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

First Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty at the Department Rifle Range, Point Bonita, Cal. At the proper time the Lieutenant Wagner will relieve 1st Lieut. Charles O. Schuddt, C.A.C., as Q.M. Department Rifle Range, Point Bonita, Cal. (Jan. 11, D. Cal.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Second Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf., now in the division hospital, Manila, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation and treatment, and upon being pronounced by the surgeon at Camp John Hay as in fit physical condition, will return to station. (Nov. 19, Phil. D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, 18th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 27, 1908, assigned to 27th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 7, 1908, assigned to 3d Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 27, 1908, assigned to 26th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Claremont A. Donaldson, 23d Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 8, 1908, assigned to 26th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Oct. 2, 1908, assigned to 29th Infantry.

Lieutenants Holmes, Olson, Donaldson and Whelen will join regiments to which assigned. (Dec. 5, Phil. D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Major John C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Dec. 7, 1908, assigned to 18th Infantry.

Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, unassigned, promoted to major, rank Dec. 7, 1908, assigned to 4th Inf.

Lieut. Colonel Tillson will join the regiment to which he has been assigned. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Claude DeB. Hunt, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Dec. 14, 1908, is assigned to the 13th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop by his regiment commander. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR RETIREMENT.

The following officers will report in person to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, president of an Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., for examination by the board: Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf.; Col. George W. Adair, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf.; Major Walter H. Chastfield, 27th Inf. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The following officers, upon their arrival at Newport News, Va., with their respective regiments from station in Cuba, will proceed to Washington, and report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at that place, for examination: Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav.; Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Alfred S. Frost, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, and will proceed with the least practicable delay to Germantown, for duty. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, retired, is relieved from duty at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill., and will proceed to his home. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Col. John D. Hoskins, retired, having been duly nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade, and the Senate having consented on Jan. 11, 1909, to his advancement, is placed upon the retired list with the rank of brigadier general from Dec. 27, 1908, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for examination of officers. Detail for the board: Members—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant; Col. Frank West, 2d Cav.; Col. George F. Chase, I.G.; Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C.; Capt. Peter C. Field, M.C. Recorder—Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., aide-de-camp. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Robert L. Carswell and Capt. George F. Juennemann, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort McDowell, to examine officers physically. (Jan. 12, D. Cal.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 15, 1909. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. William A. Glasford, Signal Corps; Major Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E.; Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C.; Capt. Edward N. Jones, jr., 11th Inf.; Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav.; Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav.; James S. Parker, 4th Cav.; Charles C. Farmer, jr., 4th Cav.; Arthur W. Morse, M.C.; James Justice, 19th Inf.; Earle W. Tanner, 11th Inf.; Charles F. Craig, M.C.; Eldred D. Warfield, 16th Inf.; Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., 5th Field Art., judge advocate. (Jan. 12, D. Mo.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 12, 1909. Detail: Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Lea Feibiger, 3d Inf.; Major Edward H. Plummer, 3d Inf.; Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C.; Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf.; Charles Miller, 3d Inf.; Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf.; Andrew Hero, jr., C.A.C.; Percy Willis, C.A.C.; Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav.; Archibald W. Sunderland, C.A.C.; LeRoy S. Lyon, 4th Field Art., judge advocate. (Jan. 5, D. Col.)

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Jan. 15, 1909.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

Following deaths occurred since last report:

Penetration wound, right lung and liver, not in the line of duty, received in brawl Garfield Green, first class private, Hosp. Corps, Jan. 8.

Acute dysentery, William G. Welsh, Troop E, 1st Regiment, U.S. Cav., Jan. 2.

Endocarditis, Thomas Mason, Troop I, 9th Regt., U.S. Cav., Jan. 1.

Shot and killed by Sergeant of Philippine Scouts, Sergt. Gerhard H. Meyer, Co. B, 23d Regt., U.S. Inf., Jan. 4.

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A most important conference to meet in Washington at the office of the Secretary of the Navy has been called for Saturday, Jan. 23, when the various chiefs of the navy yards will assemble with Secretary Newberry to consider proposed reorganization plans and methods. The principal purpose of the conference is to apply the conclusions of the special report made a month ago by Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, Chief of the New York yard, for the consolidation of buildings, shops and departments. This report is still on the desk of Secretary Newberry, and he has given it a most painstaking examination, with the result that he is convinced that its recommendations should be put in practice. Secretary Newberry spent Tuesday and Wednesday this week in New York in conference with Admiral Goodrich and the officers at the New York yard in this connection. Orders to attend this conference have been issued to Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, commandant of the New York yard; Rear Admiral William Swift, Boston yard; Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, Norfolk yard; Rear Admiral E. C. Pendleton, Philadelphia yard; Rear Admiral E. K. Moore,

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Portsmouth yard; Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, Washington yard; Rear Admiral Cowles, Chief of Equipment; Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of Ordnance; Chief Constructor Capps and Civil Engineer Hollyday, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Assistant Secretary Satterlee also will be present. Mr. Newberry hopes to complete his plans for consolidating all the mechanical branches of the navy yard under one head and to place the entire operation of each yard more directly under the commandant.

An experienced officer of the Navy who has had unusual opportunities for studying foreign services, writing concerning the article by the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, quoted by us from the Chautauquan Magazine, says: "An Englishman who had several thousand men on the then new drainage system of Potsdam, for which he had the contract, said he paid men who had been through the army an average of 30 per cent. more than others. The thing worked out thus: Taking the men between twenty-five and fifty who had served, and allowing an increased efficiency of but five per cent., this percentage paid for the German army, and left \$5,000,000 over. The best school (bar none) we now have in the country is the Navy. It is the only one in which discipline and an upstanding way of doing things are taught. Our public schools as now run are demoralizing the young people. They have no manners and no sense of discipline or responsibility. If it is character we want, and such things as those just mentioned, you get it by the German system. The army has made Germany."

A movement to procure a large number of chaplains for the Navy has been started. To the new administration and Congress this demand will be presented by the American Seamen's Friend Society, which has been pressing action to place the American Navy on an equal footing with that of every other nation in this respect, for several years. Scores of other national, religious, civic and philanthropic organizations can be counted upon, it is claimed, to join them in vigorous efforts to this end.

The instruments of the government observatory at Manila, Jan. 16, according to a despatch, recorded a severe earthquake at a distance from the city. It is estimated that the seismic disturbance must have taken place at least three thousand kilometers from Manila.

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### SEVERE BLOW AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Secretary of War Wright has directed that Cadets H. H. Fletcher, of Providence, R.I., and W. A. Pendleton, of South Ballston, Va., first class men at the United States Military Academy, be suspended without pay and allowances until Jan. 1, 1910, and at that time be turned back to join the then first class; that Cadets T. J. Gonsler, of Elmira, N.Y., and R. C. Holliday, of Kirkwood, Ill., be suspended without pay and allowances until Aug. 28, 1909, and at that time be turned back to join the then third class, and that Cadets C. C. Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., be turned back to join the present fourth class immediately. The case of one other cadet at West Point remains to be acted on by the Secretary of War. These cadets were originally recommended for dismissal by the academic board of the Military Academy, but on the recommendation of Secretary Wright their cases were reconsidered.

The restoration by executive order to the Military Academy of the cadets dismissed last summer for hazing, while injurious to discipline, may prove valuable to the future of the Academy if it shall result in bringing to the attention of the American people the danger which of late has menaced the training which West Point was founded, and at great expense maintained, to give. That danger lies in the lamentable, the deplorable, fact that recently it has come to pass that any action of the Academic Board upon deficiency and of the Superintendent concerning discipline is followed by a procession of the cadets affected to Washington on a favor-hunting expedition. Congress, the President, and the Secretary of War are besieged by parents and friends, and in turn the Senators and Representatives flock to the White House and War Department and assail the Superintendent. The integrity of West Point and its methods are being seriously undermined and a wretched object lesson of "Pull" and favoritism is given to the young men whom the nation is trying to educate in the traditions of the Academy.

The far-reaching nature of the injury which will be caused to the Service by the executive restoration of the dismissed cadets can only be faintly apprehended. The first, the fundamental, the vital lesson to be taught to the future officers of our Army is that merit, devotion to duty, respect for law, not favoritism, are the things that will count toward the advancement of an officer. Yet here in the Academy, on the very threshold of their military careers, the cadets are shown by executive sympathy that it is favoritism, it is influence, it is that nefarious thing known as "Pull" that count in the officer's life. This, we do not hesitate to say, is the most dangerous lesson that can be taught to a young man destined to command in our Army. The rule of favoritism, by some students of human conduct, is deemed as dangerous to mankind as the rule of the mob, and we should be loth, indeed, to encourage anything savoring of mob rule at West Point.

Not long ago the country was convulsed with rage over the Booz hazing scandal. Congress threatened the abolition of West Point and sent a committee there to investigate the institution. It passed stringent laws against hazing under dire penalties and now declines to sustain the Academy authorities in punishing the first flagrant violation of those laws. It has always been so. The efforts in the past to break up hazing and enforce disciplinary laws and regulations have repeatedly been frustrated by Congress and the authorities at Washington. One officer, with high ideas of West Point, in the last few days has spoken thus bitterly of the prevailing conditions: "Each new Secretary seems to know and care less about the Military Academy, its traditions and record. They seem to think it a boys' school, of about the caliber of the preparatory schools scattered through the country. It is due to this demoralizing action that undesirable men are slipping through the institution and after graduation bringing discredit upon its name and fame."

Every word of this is unfortunately, pitifully true. Over and over again, cadets are tried and sentenced to dismissal for actions which show their unfitness to hold commissions, and the sentences are immediately set aside by executive order. Courts-martial and finding for deficiency in discipline are the only means by which the corps can be purged of undesirable characters who are not deficient in studies, and both these methods are negated by this influence. We know of one man recently graduated, whom all his colleagues know to be unfit for the uniform and who has been twice court-martialed, but was graduated just the same, and, to the shame of the Service, there are plenty of others.

It is only fair to the traditions of the Academy to have it known that the record at Washington shows this latest reinstatement to have been wholly by executive direction and against the wishes and protest of the Academic Board. When the President wrote to the board, expressing the opinion that the sentence of discharge was too severe a penalty for the "boys," the board replied that the cadets were men from 22 to 24 years of age, that great leniency



had been shown, that continued executive interference tended to demoralize the discipline of the Academy, and altogether made a dignified protest against the attempt of the White House to obstruct the management of the institution. The board held its ground manfully and made it very plain to the President that if restoration were to come it would prefer to have it come through the War Department than through any yielding of the board to a false and pernicious sentiment. Such a stand by the board was entirely in keeping with the ideals of the Academy and puts the management of the institution in such a position that if there be future violations of discipline amounting to a scandal, which we hope will never occur, the blame can be placed where it belongs—upon the shoulders of Congress and those who prefer their personal wishes to govern rather the united sentiment of a competent and high-minded board, enforcing the imperative requirements of law.

#### THE NEW NAVAL PROGRAM.

The vote of the House Committee on Naval Affairs last week in favor of two battleships of 26,000 tons displacement should perhaps be a source of congratulation on the part of the admirers of the American Navy in view of the fact that if they have not been granted all the President and the Navy Department asked for, they have gotten as much as they have. In a year filled with detraction, misrepresentation and abuse has emerged a program for ship-building designed to give us the two most powerful fighting ships in the world. We now face the pleasing prospect of soon having more formidable ships of war than even Great Britain, which for so long has held the lead on the sea. To out-Dreadnought the Dreadnought is no small achievement, and when to the ships of the Utah class are added vessels larger by four thousand tons and by, at least, two 12-inch guns, we may feel sure that our naval development has reached, at last, a stage commensurate with the greatness of the greatest country on the earth. With the Monitor the United States set the pace for the world's warship building nearly half a century ago, and now it is destined to exert another powerful influence in shaping the naval armaments of foreign powers.

It is well that this decision of the Naval Committee should fall in virtually with the return of the Battleship Fleet, which is only a few days away from its home rendezvous, for the largest factor in shaping the favorable consideration of so radical a building program has undoubtedly been the successful world cruise of the Fleet, and the national interest in naval affairs thereby aroused. Assisted by the enthusiasm which soon will attend the welcoming of Admiral Sperry's ships at Hampton Roads, the plans adopted by the committee of the House should find little difficulty in enlisting more than the necessary support in both Houses.

The first British Dreadnought had a displacement of 17,900 tons and was equipped with a main battery of ten 12-inch guns. In the next vessels of the Bellerophon class the British Admiralty increased their battleship displacement to 18,600 tons, while using the same battery. The St. Vincent type are of 19,250 tons displacement. In the German navy the displacement of the largest battleships ranges from 17,710 to 19,000 tons. The new German battleships will be equipped with sixteen 11-inch guns. The Japanese are building two battleships of 20,750 tons equipped with fourteen 12-inch guns.

The largest vessels in the American Navy building now are the Delaware and North Dakota, which are more than half completed. They are of 20,000 tons normal displacement and will have ten 12-inch guns. The Florida and Utah, soon to be begun, are slightly larger, being 21,825 tons displacement. The question whether 12 or 14-inch guns will be used in the new battleships is one that will unquestionably cause much discussion. Apropos of guns in Jane's for 1908, the statement is made that "there is probably no nation which would find it advantageous to embark upon any violent advance such as a ship with modern 13.5's would be. No power would long be the sole possessor of such a vessel and so its ultimate gain might be little."

In the latest Japanese battleships with a displacement of only 20,750 tons, the main battery will consist of fourteen 12-inch .45 caliber guns, so that with 5,000 tons less displacement they will have two more 12-inch guns than have so far been planned for 26,000-ton ships, but the caliber of ours is to be raised. How radical the proposed American battleships are may be judged from the prediction by Colonel Cuniberti, of the Royal Italian Corps of Naval Constructors, in Jane's "Fighting Ships" of 1908 that the battleship of the future would be of the 20,000-ton class. In the light of our to lay down any limit for the battleship of the future, latest building program it would be the idlest conjecture.

In the International Naval Conference, which has been in session in London since December, it is understood that trouble has arisen over the definition of "contraband," and over the question of "continuous voyage." The Americans hold that a neutral vessel carrying contraband is liable to seizure so long as she is on the high seas or in belligerent waters, as against the Continental view that only warships actually engaged in blockading a port can seize such a vessel. The American delegation, adhering to the arrangement for secrecy in the proceedings of the conference, have not discussed either their own or the other delegates' attitude. From other sources it has been learned that while it is true that the Americans are holding to their views, the same can be said of

some of the Continental Powers, who have not receded from the stand they have taken from the outset.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs produced something of a surprise Wednesday by reporting the Army Appropriation bill with a clause restricting the number of officers that might be detailed to duty on the General Staff and practically sending all the captains, twenty in number, and half the majors, six in number, back to their regiments. The language of the clause is as follows:

The General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general; 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, and 6 majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe.

All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no such officer shall be eligible to any detail until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency or in time of war.

It is understood that this amendment of the existing law is the result of some discussion in the committee this week of the Additional Officers' bill. There is little prospect that the amendment will pass the House, as it is new legislation, and there is every chance that it will go out of the bill on a point of order. It may therefore be taken simply as an expression of opinion by the committee. If passed it would diminish the General Staff by 26 officers, embracing some of the best officers in the Service, whose duties are of the highest order of importance. Few, if any of them, but would hail an order sending them back to their regiments with unconcealed joy, even if it took them to the Philippines or Alaska, where, for a time at least, there would be relaxation in the struggle to make the ends of the year meet out of their pay. The excuse for the moment, if any, is that it would decrease by a little the crying need of officers in the line.

In the meantime, notwithstanding the expression of the opinion of the committee in this manner, there is still a fair prospect for full consideration of the Additional Officers' bill. The committee discussed it at the meeting Thursday, and is ready to hold hearings and take it up exhaustively, now that the Appropriation bill is out of the way. The measure has the approval of many of the committee and when the full scope of the service that is now performed by Army officers detailed from their organizations is understood from authoritative sources, there can be little doubt that the importance of affording some relief will be appreciated by all the committee. There is some hesitancy on the part of some of the committee as to the effect of the bill as it is now phrased. It is claimed, we think without good ground, that the measure if passed would place the entire number of officers provided to be detailed to detached duty in the status of several heads of staff departments who are essentially permanently detailed to their present positions because they have no place in the line to which they can now return. This view of the bill will undoubtedly prove to be erroneous as the consideration of it proceeds. The terms of the measure distinctly provide that officers after their four years' service on detached duty shall return to their proper organizations according to existing law. It is quite possible that the committee will expedite its consideration of the bill and be ready to report it within the next week or ten days. If they should do so the prospect for favorable consideration by the House and Senate will be decidedly increased.

The Army Appropriation bill carries a total appropriation of \$98,295,406, as against \$104,000,000 asked for and \$94,371,000, the amount of the present appropriation.

#### CIVIL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Writing about the reorganization of the Navy Department, following the advice of a commission of civilians, one of the proposed schemes for improving the administration of the Navy, a reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in our issue of Jan. 2, very pertinently said: "Civilians have the management of our large cities, and where is there greater waste? Municipal red tape, corruption and inefficiency are synonymous with civil administration of our cities." We are too ready to compare naval administration with the conduct of large private enterprises, such as some of the large corporate undertakings in the United States. We see the swiftness in forming and the energy in carrying out, decisions, and we wonder why such business principles are not applied to the Army and Navy. In this we overlook a difference that is vitally fundamental. The decisions of directors of corporations are based on the needs of the business; the decisions of Army and Navy administrative departments are based not alone on the needs of the Services, but also on what Congress will be willing to grant. The cloth must always be cut to suit the Congressional tailor. Behind Congress stands the vast mass of the American people, and it is what they will agree to as much as what the Services need that must be taken into consideration. If the directors of a great railroad contemplate improvements, they hear from the heads of departments and on those reports they proceed to act. Suppose they had to bring their plans before a large public body like Congress: would there be the same promptness of action that is held up nowadays as a contrast to alleged military dilatoriness? To ask the question is to answer it. But there are civil administrations in which conditions are similar

to those prevailing in the Army and Navy, so far as obtaining the consent of the people is concerned, and compared with these the conduct of the Services shines brilliantly. As our correspondent says, the management of our cities is bad. It is the cradle of inefficiency, corruption and waste. The American city which comes nearest to being a model of municipal government is Washington, D.C., in the administration of whose affairs the Army engineers have had a part for years.

Such accusations as have been leveled against American cities cannot be, and have never been, brought against the management of our Services. City administration depends in a measure upon the vote of aldermanic bodies and legislatures; Army and Navy administration depends upon the vote of Congress. In the former, corruption is begotten that has given the new word "graft" to the language; in the latter, despite dependence on Congress, a high order of efficiency has been maintained. Whatever criticism military and naval administration may be subjected to it is inherent in the system of Congressional supervision, the restrictions Congress has placed upon the employment of labor, and not in the methods of administration. Just as all the King's horses and all the King's men could not put Humpty Dumpty on the wall again, so all the civilian commissioners and investigators that can be assembled cannot give private efficiency to a public organization that cannot take any step until its decisions have been ratified and its plans O.K.'d by Congress.

City administration is notoriously extravagant or corrupt; Army and Navy administration is admittedly honest and clean. In view of the failure of city governments to give honest and faithful service to the people, we are almost tempted to assert that it would be a presumption bordering upon impudence, for civilians to sit upon a commission to make Navy administration more efficient. There is enough to do in the management of our great cities at present to engage the services and enlist the zeal of civilian investigators. We have had the revelation of corruption in San Francisco and so extravagant, wasteful, not to say corrupt, is the New York city government, that bodies of business men are preparing to organize what one might call the taxpayers' police to watch the city expenditures and prevent twentieth century Tweedism in the handling of city contracts and doing city business. In the two items alone of condemnation of land for public purposes and of providing a water supply, there have been more charges of corruption and waste than have even been dreamed of in connection with military administration. Indeed, such shocking exhibitions of cupidity as have been revealed in the municipal contracts are simply impossible and inconceivable among men who are surrounded by the lofty traditions of self-sacrifices, patriotic devotion to duty, and honesty of purpose that are part of Army and Navy history. When our city governments shall be models of efficiency, purity and devotion to public interests, then it will be time to call upon civilians to assist in adding to the efficiency of naval administration. Until then we shall feel constrained to point an admonitory finger and say, "Physician, heal thyself."

The naval conference was held at the office of the Secretary of the Navy Jan. 15, of which Secretary Newberry was president, and to which were summoned Justice William H. Moody, former Secretary of the Navy; Paul Morton, former Secretary of the Navy; Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Judge A. G. Dayton, judge of the United States District Court of West Virginia, and formerly chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, retired, on special duty at the Naval War College; Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, retired, on special duty at the Naval War College; Rear Admiral William M. Folger, retired, of Windsor, Vt., former Chief of Ordnance of the Navy Department; Rear Admiral Wm. S. Cowles, Comdr. W. F. Sims, and Comdr. William F. Fullam, commandant of the naval training station. This conference completed its work the same day, deciding first that Secretary Newberry had worked out distinctly the right policy for the proposed reorganization of the department and recommending that the President ask Congress for the needed authority to give the conference an official character. So far as the first of these actions is concerned, it is obviously a victory for Mr. Newberry, to whom the conference was a disagreeable surprise after he had been directed to go forward with his plan of coordination. The Secretary's position was clearly understood by the members of the conference and his wisdom and force of character needed no commendation to them. They promptly placed themselves on record as knowing a sturdy and valuable man when they saw him. It is understood that influences opposing the selection of Mr. Newberry for the next Secretary of the Navy have a distinct recollection of his having, while acting as Secretary of the Navy, awarded a contract for armor plate a few years ago to the lowest bidder, which action was undone by Secretary Bonaparte, who subsequently divided the award.

An Army chaplain writes us, saying: "Wishing the JOURNAL all success, and I hope that you will soon begin 'boosting' for the '612 increase,' which, with the exception of the pay bill, is the most important in a decade for both officers and enlisted men alike (chaplains are not affected, but they see, perhaps better than other officers, the injustice in placing second lieutenants on work which is often difficult enough for experienced captains to perform properly)."



## SIXTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill, Bills Before Congress, and other Congressional matter, appear on pages 586 and 587 of this issue. The Naval Appropriation bill appears on pages 569-70, and the debate upon it in the House on page 587.

H. J. Res. 219, as amended and passed in the Senate last week carried out more fully the wishes of the donors of Constitution Island to the Government, by inclusion of the provisos below. As passed by the Senate the resolution reads:

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept from Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage and Miss Anna Bartlett Warner a donation of the lands constituting Constitution Islands, situated on the east side of the Hudson River, in Putnam county, New York, opposite the military reservation at West Point: Provided further, That the lands so donated shall be assigned in perpetuity to the use of the United States Military Academy and shall form a part of the military reservation at West Point, N. Y., and no part of the said lands shall ever be used as a public picnic or excursion or amusement ground operated by private enterprise, individual or corporate, for profit: Provided also, That Miss Anna Bartlett Warner shall be permitted to reside on said island in full possession of her dwelling and the gardens and buildings appurtenant thereto during her natural life, and shall continue in the enjoyment of the privileges to which she is now entitled in virtue of her ownership."

The Senate on Jan. 15 passed the bill, S. 7764, for the relief of J. R. Peyton, a former cadet at the U.S.M.A., who contracted articular rheumatism while at the Academy and was compelled to have a leg amputated as a result of tuberculosis of the bone resulting therefrom. The bill provides "that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint J. Randolph Peyton, late a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, to the position of second lieutenant of Infantry in the Army, and to place him upon the retired list with the pay of a retired second lieutenant of Infantry."

Monthly pensions were voted by the Senate on Jan. 19 as follows: H. F. Carr, late of ordnance detachment, Watervliet Arsenal, \$24; Francis I. Gardiner, late of U.S.S. Princeton, \$30.

The Senate Military Committee has favorably reported the bill, S. R. 108, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Demetrio Castillo, jr., of Cuba.

The Senate Naval Committee on Jan. 14 favorably reported the following: H. R. 10416, to correct the naval record of Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S. Navy; H. R. 16927, for the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine, and H. R. 7807, to place John Crowley on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

H. R. 23863, for the exchange of certain lands situated in the Fort Douglas Military Reservation for lands adjacent, was passed by the Senate Jan. 18.

The volunteer bill, appealed to Congress on January 18 through a concurrent resolution of the legislature of Michigan, presented in the National Senate by Mr. Smith, of Michigan. Resolutions and memorials on this subject are constantly coming to the both Houses of Congress.

In the Senate on Jan. 14 Mr. Bulkeley submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for appliances other than artificial limbs for disabled soldiers, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, from \$2,000 to \$10,000, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

On Jan. 18 Mr. Wetmore submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$225,000 for the construction and equipping of a steam revenue cutter for service in Narragansett Bay, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the same bill.

The Senate has disagreed to the House amendment of S. 5473, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy in certain cases to mitigate or remit the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service.

In connection with S. 8368, for the retirement of certain veterans of the Civil War, Mr. Dick presented Senate Document 670, calling attention to the fact that by a provision in the Army Appropriation Act of 1904, "officers of the Army, below the grade of brigadier general, with Civil War records, were advanced one grade above that held by them at the time of retirement, the object being to give some recognition of the services of the old Civil War veterans. The act limited its provisions to officers retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service. This limitation excluded from the benefits of said act a few officers who were retired on their own application after thirty years' service under the provisions of Section 1243 of the Revised Statutes, a very unjust and unreasonable discrimination against a very worthy class of officers, whose services were long and distinguished." A table was presented showing that 53 officers would be benefited by the enactment of S. 8368, as follows: 11 colonels, 10 lieutenant colonels, 22 majors, 4 captains (mounted), 5 captains (not mounted), 1 first lieutenant (mounted). The total annual cost of such advancement is estimated at \$26,445.

Senator Dick of Ohio introduced a resolution in the Senate on Jan. 20 calling for information concerning cases of hazing and other records of deficiencies in conduct and in scholarship among cadets at West Point since Jan. 1, 1908. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Senator Hale's bill to pension the widow of Rear Admiral Crowninshield at \$100 a month is meeting with opposition from the members of the Pension Committee, who object to allowing an excess of \$50 a month in such cases, and their objections are emphasized in this case by the pecuniary conditions surrounding Mrs. Crowninshield.

On Jan. 15 the better part of the day was given up in the House to the consideration of private bills. Among those passed were: S. 879, for the relief of John S. Higgins, paymaster, U.S.N.; S. 5268, for the relief of Jacques de La Fitte, and H. R. 17214, for the relief of Harry Kimmell, which latter was passed in the following form: "That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Harry Kimmell, now a commander on the retired list of the U.S. Navy, a commander on the active list of the Navy, to take rank next after Frederick C. Bieg: Provided, That the said Harry Kimmell shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, by examination pursuant to law, his physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform the duties of that grade: And provided further, That the said Harry Kimmell shall be carried as an additional to the number of the grade to which he may be appointed under this act or at any time thereafter promoted: And provided further, That the said Harry Kimmell shall not by the passage of this act be entitled to back pay of any kind." S. 879 credits Paymaster Higgins with \$1,047.14, paid

out for government work. S. 5268 provides for an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the embezzlement of certain funds from the U.S. transport Logan while Captain de La Fitte was quartermaster, for the purpose of refunding to him amount withheld from his pay on account thereof.

The Pension Appropriation bill, H. R. 26203, which passed the House Jan. 19, carries a total of \$160,869,000, as against last year's \$163,053,000, which marked high water in pension appropriations since 1894. The bill as passed provides for the reduction of the number of agencies for the payment of pensions from eighteen to one, and a proviso is inserted in the bill, "that every widow otherwise entitled on the 19th day of April, 1908, to have her pension increased to \$12 per month by reason of the act approved on said day, shall be granted said increase from said day notwithstanding the fact that her pension had theretofore been increased by special act of Congress on account of a dependent child."

H. R. 26399, the Urgent Deficiency bill, which passed the House on Jan. 18, provides under "War Department" for the legalizing and confirmation of internal revenue acts of the Philippine Assembly; and under contingent expenses of the War Department increases the authorized expenditure for temporary labor to \$2,000 from \$1,000 under the Legislative Appropriation act for 1909. It provides also "that hereafter no advertisement of any kind shall be displayed and no articles of any kind, except a guide to the Monument, shall be sold in or around the Washington Monument." Appropriates as follows: For continuing work for the erection of the memorial to Gen. U. S. Grant, \$25,000. For purchase or condemnation, for military purposes, of land adjoining the military reservation of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., \$100,000, appropriated by Act of May 27, 1908, for purchase of said land, is made available. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Mountain Branch at Johnson City, Tenn.: For transportation of members of the home, \$1,000. The only item in the bill which occasioned any discussion was the appropriation of \$12,000 for the purchase and maintenance of automobiles for the use of the Presidents. This, Mr. Tawney explained, was made necessary because President-elect Taft proposed to use the automobile instead of horses and carriages. The item was carried. In the Senate Committee this item was stricken out.

Only five officers on the retired list of the Navy would be affected by the provisions of H. R. 25982, noted in our last issue, and reading as follows:

H. R. 25982, Weeks.—That any officer of the Navy who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet and whose name is borne on the official register of the Navy, and who has been retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Navy with the rank and retired pay of the grade which he would have reached had his entire service been continuous in the regular Navy: Provided, That in determining priority of service for the purpose of this act service at the Naval Academy as cadet shall not be counted: And provided further, That no officer of the Navy now on the retired list shall lose relative position in his grade by this act.

The beneficiaries under this act would be: Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, pay Dir. Francis H. Swan, pay Dir. William W. Woodhull, pay Dir. Charles Webb Slamm, and pay Dir. William Wesley Barry, all U.S.N., retired. There is a slight possibility that one or two retired officers of the old Engineer Corps would also benefit by operation of this measure.

Mr. Olcott, in the House on Jan. 22, offered an amendment to the bill providing for a pension to the widow of Rear Admiral Coghlan, proposing, instead of the \$50 reported by committee, a monthly pension of \$100.

The House Military Committee has decided to take up the hearings on the additional officers bill Tuesday, Jan. 26, when Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell will present his views to the committee at length and place before it data showing how the line of the Army is now depleted by reason of excessive details to detached duty in connection with the vast amount of work that has of late been put upon the Army. Capt. Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., of the General Staff, who has been designated to assemble statistics and orders and data of every description bearing on the question will accompany General Bell before the committee. Captain Hagood's invaluable services in connection with the consideration of the pay bill last session will never be forgotten by the Army and the fact that he has been assigned to his present task is in itself assurance that the work will be well done and will command success if that is in the possibilities.

The House has receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment of S. 653, to issue commissions to retired Army officers with increased rank. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, made this statement for the conference committee: "It is for commissions to officers on the retired list having increased rank. It does not give them any more pay or rank, but simply a commission. As it passed the House it applied to the Army and the Navy and the Marine Corps, and in the Senate they had the Revenue Cutter Service put in to apply to those who retired under the provisions of the law a year ago, as referred to by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mann]. I wish to say that he was exactly right at that time, and I was wrong. It now applies to the Revenue Cutter Service so that those who retired a year ago get a commission for the increased rank."

A bill was introduced Jan. 21 by Representative Townsend of Michigan appropriating \$5,000 for the construction of a granite monument over the grave of the late Capt. Charles W. Gridley, U.S.N., in Arlington National Cemetery.

An increase of nearly \$10,000,000 is asked for in the estimates of the War Department for the Fortifications Appropriation bill, which was taken up by the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations Jan. 18. Of this amount \$5,000,000 is wanted for fortifications in the Philippine Islands, and the estimate for armament of fortifications is increased from \$2,000,000 last year to more than \$4,000,000 this year. The Chief Signal Officer of the Army submits an estimate of \$500,000 for military aeronautics, saying that every first-class power is displaying unusual activity in applying aeronautics to the military service. The appropriation is desired to purchase and manufacture airships, aeroplanes and balloons, as well as purchase suitable grounds and equipment.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors on Jan. 16 agreed that there should be no general bill for river and harbor improvement this year. The appropriation that will be recommended by the committee will not exceed \$10,000,000 and will be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of existing waterways and harbors and to making surveys for prospective improvements suggested by Army engineers.

The House Military Committee has reported favorably the volunteer retirement bill, which provides that volun-

teer officers of the Civil and other wars on reaching the age of seventy shall be entitled to be retired with the pay of \$50 a month, and that enlisted men of the volunteer service shall be retired with the pay of \$25 a month. It is stated that this bill will require an appropriation of not over \$5,000,000 at the outset, but may in a year or two increase the outgo for volunteer retired pay to something like \$20,000,000.

## DETAIL OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

The detail of retired officers of the Army for certain services was explained by the Secretary of War in a letter to the House of Representatives on Jan. 14, in reply to a resolution, calling for information. The letter is as follows:

War Dept., Washington, Jan. 14, 1909.

Sir: In compliance with a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on Jan. 7, 1909 (H. R. No. 468, 60th Cong., 2d sess.), I have the honor to submit herewith a memorandum prepared by the Chief of Staff of the Army, which contains the information called for in the resolution and in which I fully concur.

To this I desire to add that under date of Jan. 16, 1904, Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, addressed a communication to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate, inclosing a draft of a proposed bill, entitled "An act to regulate the employment of officers of the Army on the retired list, and for other purposes." This bill was introduced in the Senate (S. 3626, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The letter of Mr. Root transmitting this bill was published in Senate Report No. 500, copy of which, together with a copy of the original bill, is inclosed herewith.

The bill provided that the Secretary of War could place retired officers upon certain classes of active duty and that officers of the active list could not thereafter be placed upon college duty, militia duty, or duty as Indian agents. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported the bill favorably after having amended it to provide that retired officers could be placed upon active duty only with their consent, and having stricken out the section which forbade the employment of officers of the active list on college duty, militia duty, and duty as Indian agents. In the meantime, however, the following provision had been incorporated in the Army appropriation bill, and on April 23, 1904, had become a law:

"... and the Secretary of War may assign retired officers of the Army, with their consent, to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the organized militia in the several states and territories upon the request of the governor thereof, as military attachés, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops; and such officers while so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades."

Immediately after the passage of this act the War Department took measures to place on active duty all retired officers who were considered qualified. To this end a careful inspection of the entire retired list was made and all officers considered qualified for duty under the act were written to, asking whether or not they desired to be placed on such duty. Very few officers accepted these details, and the retired list was again gone over and another set of letters was sent out with very much the same results. In all, however, 155 retired officers have been placed on active duty since the passage of the act, and at the present time 75 are on such duty. The various classes of duty to which these officers are detailed and a general discussion of the results obtained from the services of retired officers are fully explained in the accompanying memorandum of the Chief of Staff.

It will be seen from the above that in order to provide for the return to duty with troops of officers of the active list detached therefrom under various acts of Congress, the first effort of the War Department was to provide by law that officers should not be so detached and to provide that retired officers should perform this duty. It was confidently hoped when such legislation was proposed that the placing of retired officers on active duty would be wholly successful. Experience, however, has shown that the results obtained from the employment of retired officers have been successful only to a very limited extent, and the number of retired officers that it has been possible to successfully employ on this class of duty has not been such that the number of active officers on this duty could be reduced. In fact, there has been such an increase in the demands that it has been necessary to greatly increase the number of officers detailed from duty with troops.

I am convinced that the only remedy for the absentee evil is to provide enough officers on the active list of the Army to perform all the duties required of it. Very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT, Secretary of War.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

There has been an impression, even among those who should be better informed on such matters, notably certain New York editors, that these details are due to favoritism, with the purpose of exempting from their regular duties in the line, the officers "fortunate enough to be detailed." Those acquainted with the provisions of the law know that that is not true, that the details are called for under the law, and that the authorities must obey. The memorandum, prepared by the Chief of Staff, and submitted by the Secretary of War, gives a table showing the different duties to which officers of the active list are assigned. The total number thus detached from the active list is 734. Of this total the largest number, 102, are on recruiting service, the next largest demand is by the Army Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, which call for ninety-seven. Next is the West Point Academy with eighty, and then follow the state educational institutions to whom are sent seventy officers. After these comes the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, which must have fifty-five. Then follows the General Staff to which are assigned forty-five, and next comes the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, which needs thirty-four. Twenty-eight are detailed as aides-de-camp, twenty-six are with the Q.M. Dept., twenty-eight with the Isthmian Canal Commission, twenty-two with the provisional government in Cuba, twenty-four at the War College, fifteen at department headquarters, thirteen with the Philippine government, eleven are military attachés, eleven are with the Philippine Scouts, while ten are at the military prisons. The remaining sixty-three are scattered about in twos and threes mostly on such details as Indian agent, Alaskan Road Commission, etc. "The result of detailing retired officers for active duty in the general recruiting service has been far from satisfactory," says the memorandum. In the competition these days for recruits among the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the recruiting officer must lead a very strenuous life, being up early and late and being able to endure the fatigue of day and night traveling. Similar physical qualifications should obtain among the instructors detailed to West Point, the position of the letter to the House being identical with the statements made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on this very point some weeks ago. These instructors must be young and active, alert in mind and body. "They must not only inculcate a knowledge of mathematics and kindred subjects, but they must instill the living and correct spirit of the service." So it is apparent, without argument, that rigor of mind and body must prevail among officers detailed also to duty in Panama, the Philippines and Cuba.

It is needless to go down the list, as the Secretary's



letter says. The great majority of the details are of a kind to which retired officers are not legally eligible and those to which this objection does not apply are such as demand a maximum of energy. If soft berths for favorites were the objects of these details, we would ask how it happens that, although the existing law authorizes a detail of one hundred officers to the colleges, only seventy have been detached for that purpose. Of the retired officers, nearly all are more than sixty-four years old. Of the 264 under that age, nearly all have been retired because of physical disability. There are 191 details now filled by active officers which, under the existing law, could be filled by officers of the retired list. Of these, 102 would go out on recruiting service, seventy to state institutions of learning, eleven as military attachés, five in the bureaus of the War Department, two with the General Staff, and one with the militia. This reduction would be possible under the statutes, but impossible in practice.

The trouble in the Army to-day in this matter of details is owing to the necessity of adapting the Service to two conflicting laws. One calls for a certain number of officers for each regiment, troop, etc., while the other demands that certain officers shall perform a kind of work known as "detached service." It is as if in the Navy there were one law requiring a certain number of officers for each ship and another law requiring certain work done on shore by officers which would of necessity take them off the ships. In that case, either the sea or the shore service would have to suffer, and the only way to remedy the difficulty would be by increasing the number of officers so that the conflicting laws could be harmonized. A certain collector of a port tells of a recent experience in his department. He was ordered under the law to hire an expert. He hired a man who knew everything there was to be known about goods to be valued, but could not pass a Civil Service examination. His attention was called to this and he then had to choose between a man in no way qualified as an expert, but who had passed the examination of the Civil Service Board. The laws conflicted so that he chose the one which had the lightest penalty attached for violation, and he informed the authorities at Washington that he had decided to disobey the one having the highest penalty. In a measure, the Army finds itself to-day in an analogous position. It must do the best it can with opposing laws. Congress has it in its power by increasing the number of officers to remove all this trouble and permit the details to be worked harmoniously, consistently, and effectively.

In a report dated Jan. 13, 1904, General Chaffee, the Chief of Staff, said: "As college duty, duty as Indian agents, and duty with the organized militia are examples of detached service without the Army which retired officers can efficiently perform, and recruiting duty an example of detached service within the Army which is clearly within the ability of many retired officers; nor is any reason perceived why certain staff duty, both within and without the Army, not involving service with troops, should not be performed by the officers. It is certainly not an unreasonable requirement, considering the generous provision which the Government makes for its retired officers, to exact from them the class of duties here specified. I have, therefore, to propose the amendment of Sec. 1225, Rev. Stat., Sec. 20 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, and the Act of July 13, 1892, so as to limit details to duty with educational institutions, with the organized militia, and as Indian agents to retired officers, and that legislative authority be requested for the employment of such officers, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, on recruiting duty, as military attachés and staff duties not involving service with troops; all retired officers so detailed to receive the full pay and allowances of their grade."

#### PROVIDING FOR ARMY DETAILS.

Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d U.S. Inf., has raised a new point as to the necessity of passing the pending bill providing for additional officers in the U.S. Army. Without, of course, intending it, he makes an appeal to the selfishness of our national legislators, but we are reminded of the remark of Col. Chas. E. Sprague, of New York, soldier, scholar and financier, that "there are two kinds of selfishness—selfishness and an enlightened selfishness." It is the latter quality that should be touched by Colonel Febiger's statement that the shortage of officers in the Army injures the National Guard. Every member of Congress should be, and doubtless is, interested in the organized militia of his state, and yet Regular troops serving in joint camps of instructions as object lessons to National Guardsmen because of the want of officers often not only fail miserably to stimulate the Guardsmen, but actually have a contrary effect upon them. If any member of Congress is hesitating in his support of the additional officers' bill we would ask him to read the following remarks of Colonel Febiger in his report as Inspector General at the camp of instruction last August at American Lake, Wash.:

"The absence of officers with the regular organizations was particularly and most lamentably noticeable. With the three regiments, there was only one colonel present and the 1st Infantry was commanded by a junior major. Companies barely averaged one officer each. Owing to our unfortunate system, the 1st Infantry was much reduced in strength by numerous discharges, on expiration of service, while in camp, and could turn out but about one squad to the company for drills and maneuvers. This condition of things is more than pitiful. Proper instruction was impossible under such circumstances and created a most unfavorable impression on the National Guard and observers in camp."

Colonel Febiger is one of the most careful and conservative officers of the Army, but he was able to see in the one-squad companies of the Regulars an example that was positively harmful to the state troops. The Federal Government is going to large expense annually for these camps, and the states are co-operating handsomely, but the value of them is often impaired by the insufficiency of Regular officers. If the sympathy of our Congressmen with the needs of the Federal forces is not sufficient to insure their support of the pending measure, perhaps we may count on their interest in their own state forces.

Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, U.S.N., assistant inspector of target practice of the Navy, will succeed Comdr. William S. Sims as inspector. Commander Sims will go on his tour of sea duty. Lieutenant Commander Bradshaw will be succeeded by Lieut. Harry A. Baldrige, who is due in Washington any day from duty with the Kentucky of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet.

#### ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Officers and men of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet at the ports of Villefranche, Malta, Nice, etc., have been warmly welcomed, and shore parties have been seeing the sights and enjoying themselves immensely.

A large number of officers and sailors from men-of-war at Villefranche went to Monte Carlo Jan. 14. At Malta on Jan. 15 Rear Admiral Potter, Captain Beatty, of the Wisconsin, and Captain Hutchins, of the Kearsarge; Lieutenant Commanders Vogelgesang and Twining, Mr. Gale, the American Consul, and fifty other guests were entertained at dinner by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

On the Boulevards of Paris such streets as the Rue de la Paix and the Avenue des Champs Elysees and the Place de la Concorde scores of American bluejackets from the Minnesota, Vermont, Georgia and Nebraska have been seeing all the sights. Their behavior has been reported as admirable, and in their smart, scrupulously clean blue uniforms, and with a courteous yet jaunty air in the streets, cafés, music hall and theaters, they won the genuine sympathy of the Parisians.

King George of Greece visited the American battleships Missouri and Ohio at Athens, Greece, Jan. 16. His majesty inspected the ships minutely.

The battleship Rhode Island arrived at Marseilles, France, Jan. 16, in a dense fog. She moored alongside the Georgia and the Nebraska, already in port. The New Jersey also arrived in the harbor the same day. Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright and the members of his staff paid a round of official visits and the local officials made return visits to the Georgia.

The football match played at Nice, France, Jan. 16, between eleven from the battleships Kansas and Minnesota was won by the former, 6 to 2. The game was witnessed by several thousand persons. The heavy gate receipts will go to American charities.

The American sailors from the battleships Wisconsin and Kearsarge thoroughly enjoyed their visit to Valetta, Malta, Jan. 16. At the gala performance at the opera the American flag was unfurled as an actress was singing "The Star Spangled Banner." The audience, following the example of the Duke of Connaught, arose and stood until the song was ended. The Duke of Connaught and the Governor on Jan. 15 returned Admiral Potter's calls on board the Wisconsin. Almost all the crews of the American ships have been ashore. They were feted by the British sailors at a supper and concert at the naval canteen Jan. 15, lavishly decorated with intertwined American and British flags.

The bodies of Consul Cheney and Mrs. Cheney were found Jan. 15 in the ruins of the American Consulate at Messina after the hardest kind of work by 300 bluejackets from the Illinois. The identification was complete, as the bodies were in an excellent state of preservation. Death was no doubt instantaneous. The bodies were found in bed. The battleship Illinois was sent to Messina to recover the bodies. A party of bluejackets was sent ashore to remove the debris from the consulate. The supplyship Culgoa took the bodies to Naples Jan. 16. The Illinois joined the Wisconsin and Kearsarge at Valetta, Malta, Jan. 17.

Crowds lining the quays have been watching the ships and the Americans going ashore. Rear Admiral Potter and his officers, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Governor Grant and a large number of British naval and military officers went to the races together Jan. 16. Dinners were given on board nine British ships on the evening of Jan. 17. The day wound up with a boxing tournament.

The Duke of Connaught turned out the whole garrison at Valetta for review Jan. 18 in honor of the American warship visitors. Rear Admiral Potter and all his officers were present. Afterward British naval officers conducted the Americans to Citta Vecchia, the ancient capital of the island, where they showed the visitors the great cathedral and the ancient palace of the Knights of Malta.

Governor Grant gave a dinner in honor of the officers on the night of Jan. 18, after which they attended a ball at the palace, to which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had invited a thousand guests.

The American squadron sailed from Valetta Jan. 19 for Algiers, to remain four days. Rear Admiral Sperry's division alone will go to Gibraltar. The whole fleet will start for the United States on Feb. 5.

The American Consul at Valetta informed the press on behalf of Rear Admiral Potter that the reception accorded his squadron surpassed all expectations, and would leave the most pleasant recollections in the minds of all the American visitors of whatever rank they might be. The people were particularly struck by the high character of the majority of the men composing the crews.

Rear Admiral Sperry has telegraphed to Ambassador Leishman at Constantinople that it will be impossible to have any of the United States battleships visit there as the program for their stay in the Mediterranean leaves no time for the purpose.

The Missouri and Ohio left Athens for Salonica Jan. 18. Rear Admiral Wainwright and his staff attended the opera in Marseilles Jan. 17. They occupied the Mayor's box and the orchestra played the American national anthem in their honor. Three American sailors from the battleships at anchor off Villefranche had an encounter with a gang of local apaches Jan. 18. A party of their shipmates went to their rescue. By the time the police arrived four out of the five assailants were prisoners in the hands of the bluejackets. The battleship Kentucky arrived at Algiers Jan. 18.

Burt H. Lindsay, a sailor of the Minnesota, while in a wine shop at Nice, Jan. 15, was stabbed. He was taking a drink when a band of ruffians pestered him to buy them liquid refreshments. Losing his patience, Lindsay hit the most persistent of the men, and the others fell upon him and cut him in the back. Lindsay managed to get out of the wine shop and found two of his comrades, who helped him to a hospital, where it was found that his wound was not serious.

Vice Admiral Morino, commander-in-chief of the Maritime Department at Naples, and Signora Morino gave a dinner at Naples, Italy, Jan. 18, for Rear Admiral Sperry and ten officers of the Connecticut and the Culgoa. The guests included Lieutenant Commanders McLean, Wurtsbaugh, Fullinwider, Steiger and J. B. Patton; Lieutenant Gannon, Surgeon Curtis and Naval Constr. L. B. McBride. Rear Admiral Sperry gave a return breakfast Jan. 19.

The Missouri and Ohio left Athens Jan. 18 after receiving conspicuous honors from the King and people of Greece. At a dinner Jan. 17 for Captain Doyle, Commander Hubbard and their staffs, the entire royal family was present. The King and Queen shook hands and conversed with every officer present from captains to ensign.

His Majesty also expressed his admiration for the splendid appearance and conduct of the men.

The Connecticut, flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry, sailed from Naples, Italy, Jan. 20, for Villefranche. She will remain a week at the latter port. Lieutenant Byron A. Long and Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Jr., left for Rome on a week's leave. Paymaster B. H. Brooke is also on leave. Mrs. Brooke joined him at Naples. The Italian naval officers were most cordial in their farewell to the Americans, expressing deep regret that the event which threw their country into mourning prevented them from showing more extended hospitality.

Mr. Horace L. Washington, American Consul General at large at Marseilles, France, and Mrs. Washington held a reception Jan. 20 at the Hotel Regina for Rear Admiral Wainwright. Leading members of the American colony, chief members of the Consular Corps and civil and military authorities were present. Among the officers under Rear Admiral Wainwright's command present were Captains Qualtrough, Nicholson, Southerland and Murdock; Commander Kline, Lieutenant Commanders Carter, Oman, Bassett, Babin, Laning, Sawyer and Lyon; Lieutenants Washington, Madison, Halligan, Wells, Martin, Kear, Early, Svarz and Dowling; Surgeon Blackwood, Paymaster Sanford and Ensign Powell.

The supplyship Panther and the auxiliary transport Ajax, from Port Said, arrived at Algiers Jan. 20, to remain for some time.

Many sailors from the Vermont and the Minnesota were visiting Cannes, France, Jan. 21. Lieut. Comdr. Adelbert Althouse, navigating officer of the Vermont was on Jan. 21 at Villefranche with his wife. He has been at the Palace Hotel since the arrival and left Jan. 22 for Paris to pass the week at Algiers. The battleships Wisconsin, Illinois and Kearsarge arrived at Cannes Jan. 21 to remain a few days.

Seaman Gehlan, of the Minnesota, while passing along a dark street at Nice, France, at an early hour Jan. 21 was attacked by two Italians, who sprang upon him from a doorway and beat him down before he had a chance to defend himself. Gehlan's watch and money were stolen by the thugs, and the sailor was found bleeding and almost senseless by the police. When he recovered sufficiently the American sailor accompanied the police on a round of the wine shops, in one of which he pointed out his assailants, who were arrested and brought before a police magistrate. The magistrate sent the two men to prison for six months.

The Ohio and Missouri left Salonica, Turkey, Jan. 21 for Smyrna. Before their departure officers of the ships exchanged visits with the local authorities.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The largest order for motor boats ever placed by the United States Government has just been completed by the Electric Launch Company, of Bayonne, N.J., who have just completed and delivered to the War Department thirty-two gasoline junction box launches. The boats will be used by the Coast Artillery Corps in planting submarine mine junction boxes in connection with fortifying harbors and rivers along the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts, and at Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. The company was awarded this contract about July 1 last, and has delivered the boats at the rate of one a week. The launches are 32 feet long 10 feet and 9 feet beam and 3 feet draught. The hulls are substantially constructed, the frames being of oak and the planking of heavy cedar, with copper fastenings throughout. Two cockpits are provided, and divided with two water-tight steel bulkheads. Through the center deck between the cockpits is stepped a substantial derrick mast, upon which is a winch. In connection with this, sheer legs of galvanized iron I beam sections are located on the after deck, the end projecting over the stern of the boat, and with a sheave at the outer end. This apparatus permits of the hoisting and lowering over the stern of the boat of the heavy junction boxes, the maximum weight of the box and connecting cables being 3,000 pounds. The after cockpit is provided with a working table sheathed with galvanized steel, on which the junction box will rest when being worked upon by men in the boat. The forward cockpit is arranged for carrying a company of twelve or fifteen men. The boat is covered with canvas hoods. The power equipment consists of a twelve horsepower two-cylinder Standard marine engine located in the after cockpit, with engine control placed alongside of the steering wheel in the forward cockpit, thus enabling one man to steer the boat and handle the engine. A heavy copper gasoline tank holding fifty gallons is installed in a copper-lined compartment under the forward deck, the deck being made portable for easy inspection of the compartment and tank. The boats develop a speed of eight and a half miles an hour, and in the official trials which have been given, proved to have large carrying capacity, unusual buoyancy and the best of seaworthy qualities.

A complete set of blue print plans for the Bliss-Leavitt torpedoes, manufactured by E. W. Bliss & Company, of Brooklyn, were found by detectives on Jan. 13, in the rooms of Robert H. Lobbett, an expert engineer, in Long Island City, N.Y. The plans were restored to representatives of the Bliss company at a hearing before a magistrate in Long Island City after Lobbett had agreed to return to Brooklyn and be arraigned on a petit larceny charge. The engineer pleaded guilty to the charge in court, and was held in \$200 bail for the Court of Special Sessions. He protested that he had kept the plans merely as specimens of his work. A representative of the Bliss company said there would be no danger of international complications even if the plans were taken to England. He said that nobody but the firm and the government had any right to the plans, part of which were secret. The plans are said to be copyrighted, and the torpedo is not a new invention. Lobbett was packing his trunks for a return to England when the detectives entered his room. He is an Englishman and has been in this country only a few years.

Secretary of the Navy Newberry on Jan. 13 acted in the cases of four officers of the Navy who were court-martialed for various derelictions of duty on the visit of the Atlantic Fleet to Manila and vicinity. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, of the Louisiana, was found guilty of being absent from duty without leave and acquitted of the charge of scandalous conduct. He was sentenced to be confined to the limits of the ship for three months and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The sentence was approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, but afterward was remitted by him and the officer was restored to duty. Lieut. Charles F. Burt, of the Georgia; Lieut. John T. Bowers, of the Louisiana, and Midshipman Agulla G. Dibrell, of the Georgia, were each found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and Lieutenant Bowers and Mid-



shipman Dibrell were convicted also of the charge of drunkenness. Lieutenant Burt was sentenced to lose thirty numbers in his grade and to be publicly reprimanded. The sentence was approved by Rear Admiral Sperry, but the Navy Department reduced the loss of numbers to fifteen. Lieutenant Bowers was sentenced to lose fifty numbers in his grade and Midshipman Dibrell to lose thirty numbers and to be reprimanded. The sentences in both these cases were approved by Rear Admiral Sperry and by the Navy Department.

Lieut. George T. Emmons, U.S.N., who has been in Washington for a fortnight, is in New York, staying at the Hotel Wolcott.

Mr. Truman H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy, visited the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 20, to see the progress made under the plan of combining departments, which is being put into operation all over the country in naval stations. In the Brooklyn Borough Hall station of the subway Mr. Newberry found Capt. F. W. Kellogg and Lieut. W. F. Bricker, U.S.N., awaiting him. He was particularly interested in the new buildings and arrangements to combine all the offices to meet his views. He also looked over the preparations for laying the keels of the Florida and her sister ship.

The first men landed from the first division of the American Pacific Fleet at Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 16, were received with cheers from the crowds gathered to see them. Eight hundred men were allowed shore leave each day, and the patrols remained ashore over night. Rear Admiral Swinburne and the captains of the cruisers proceeded to Santiago to pay a visit to the President. A large number of the visitors attended the special concert given in their honor on Jan. 15. The vessels, which comprised the West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland, sailed for Coquimbo Jan. 21, and with the ships of the second division will proceed to Callao, Peru.

The scout cruiser Salem, in command of Comdr. A. L. Key, has been ordered to Havana in time to take Provisional Governor Magoon from that city to Tampa on Jan. 28. The Salem will then join the Birmingham at Mobile on Feb. 1, when the Birmingham will be presented with a silver service by the citizens of Birmingham, Ala.

The Navy Department has abandoned its intention of building two of the eight submarine boats authorized at the last session of Congress in Government navy yards. The final award of the Department, announced on Jan. 19 by Secretary Newberry, follows: Four to the Electric Boat Company, to be built or delivered on the west coast; two to the Electric Boat Company, to be built on the east coast; one to the American Laurenti Company, to be built at the works of William Cramp and Sons; one to the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, to be built at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydocks Company.

The Voltaire, France's first Dreadnought, was launched at Toulon on Jan. 16. She is the first launched of six similar ships the building of which was begun early in 1907. She will have turbine engines and carry four guns of 305 millimeters, twelve of 240, sixteen of 75 and eight of 47 millimeters. The cost will be \$10,800,000. The Voltaire's armor is not as thick as the Dreadnought's. The five other battleships, now in course of construction, will be named respectively the Diderot, Condorcet, Vergniaud, Mirabeau and Danton.

Admiral of the American Battleship Fleet is unstinted in the French press. M. Berlin, who acted as Japan's adviser for naval construction from 1886 to 1890 and afterward became the head of the French Ministry of Marine, is quoted by the Sun's Paris correspondent as saying that it is a veritable fact that the Americans have accomplished. Admiral Cuverville says: "This tour of the world accomplished for the first time by a powerful squadron is a bold undertaking successfully carried out which commands all our admiration. That the fleet finishes its voyage intact proves undeniably that America has navy officers and engineers and administration of the highest rank." Admiral Riennier's praise is equally strong but he revives an ancient and long discredited story by asking if the crews are entirely American, for he says America often incorporates foreigners, notably Frenchmen, who are generally entrusted with taking care of the engines.

The retirement for age of Carpenter James Burke, U. S.N., Jan. 25, is announced. Col. Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster, U.S.M.C., retires for age Jan. 31, with rank of brigadier general on account of Civil War service. This will promote Lieut. Col. George C. Richards to colonel and paymaster, Major Wm. C. Dawson to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. H. C. Reisinger to be major and assistant paymaster. First Lieut. R. B. Putnam will be appointed captain and assistant paymaster.

#### THE MOROS' FIRST FAIR.

We are in receipt of a printed pamphlet compiled and edited by Capt. John P. Finley, 27th U.S. Inf., giving the program of exercises, the oration, etc., at the Industrial and Agricultural Fair at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, Feb. 12-15, 1907, the first ever held there. This was the order of the opening exercises on Feb. 12: National anthem, Constabulary band; invocation; song of welcome, secondary school; opening address by the district governor, Captain Finley; oration by the provincial governor, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.; overture, "Sultan of Sulu," Constabulary band; benediction. In the afternoon there was a military and civic parade, with Major Nat P. Phister, 2d Inf., grand marshal, and these aides: Capt. George C. Saffarans, Peter E. Marquart, and Alexander E. Williams, all of the 2d Infantry. In the parade were the band of the 2d Infantry, the 3d Battalion of the 2d Infantry, Capt. Thomas J. Fealy; band, 4th Cavalry; Troop K, 4th Cav.; Capt. C. C. Farmer; band, 19th Infantry; 2d Battalion, 19th Infantry, Capt. Alex. M. Wetherill; Philippine Scouts, Major C. C. Smith; band, Philippine Constabulary; Philippine Constabulary Battalion, Capt. Henry Gilsheuser. Then came detachments of Moros, representing sultans and dattos, the line ending with a body of Zamboanga school children. Among the events in the evening was an electrical display on the U.S.S. Wilmington, Rainbow, Pampanga, Paragua, Ecano, Panay, and the transports Liscum and Sabah. The second day's events comprised athletic contests between Filipinos and Moros and Chinese, target practice by the Wilmington, grand piratical attack by Moros in vintas and sampans, and small-boat attack by crews of the Wilmington and Ecano. On the third day were athletic contests between Americans and Europeans, between Chinese and Japanese, among Filipinos, and among Moros, while there were four open events for all races and colors, the most popular of which was the greased pig event. In the evening there were a reception on the Wilmington and a minstrel show by the troupe of the

19th Infantry. The morning of the fourth day was given up largely to cavalry exercises by Troop K, 4th Cavalry, Captain Farmer commanding, and Constabulary exercises. In the afternoon were a baseball match between Moros and Filipinos and a reception on the Rainbow.

In his oration General Bliss used words fitted to bring the blush of modesty to the cheeks of listening natives that might have understood English. He said he "congratulated the United States upon the possession of what bids fair to be the richest, as it is the fairest, of her territories." We refer at greater length to his remarks elsewhere in this issue. Captain Finley, in his speech, preceding the introduction of General Bliss, referred proudly to the opening of the first fair ever held in Zamboanga and to the fact that it was cordially participated in by each of the five districts of the province. He praised the non-Christians for their splendid efforts to make the "exposition" a success. The speech of Datu Raja Muda Mandi, head-man of Tribal Ward No. 2, Zamboanga district, in its brevity must have sounded like the laconic remarks of old Pontiac, Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, or other American Indian chiefs. The Datu said: "My friends: In no period of our time have these events ever before happened nor have they before been seen. We did not know what they were. This fair is a thing of much importance. Therefore, my friends, open your eyes and see what we never did during Spanish times. We must give up all evil thoughts and devote ourselves to agriculture. All this we owe to the government of the United States. Well, then, citizens, let us forget the copper, love the gold and silver, and send our children to school."

The agricultural part of the fair included the exhibition of native cattle, carabaos, ponies, goats, sheep, etc., a display of agricultural implements, competitive bamboo weaving, hemp stripping contests, etc. Prizes were given in all these classes, as well as for native fruits, coffee, sugar-cane, etc. The middle of February was chosen because of its favorable climatic conditions and in honor of the birthday of the great liberator, Lincoln. In the lists of exhibits we find 106 articles mentioned, not including the displays made by the public and church schools of Zamboanga.

Comdr. W. S. Sims will be relieved from duty as chief inspector of target practice in March and will be given a command at sea. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, who has been assistant inspector of target practice for a year and a half past, and his place will be taken by Lieut. Harry A. Baldridge, who is now en route home from the Battleship Fleet, having served for the past seven years on the Kentucky, his first ship after graduation from the Naval Academy. It is not yet decided what ship will be given to Commander Sims, and it is possible that he will be assigned as executive officer to some of the new Dreadnoughts. It is not to be said that Commander Sims' assignment to sea duty has any connection with the strenuous efforts he has been making for several years in the direction of Navy changes. He goes at his own request and with the best wishes of the President, whom he has for some time served as aide. Commander F. K. Hill, who has for two years and a half been attached to the General Board, has been given command of the Marietta. The gunboat Marietta is assigned to the West Indian and Central American service on Jan. 23. Comdr. W. J. Maxwell, who has been in command of the Marietta for nearly two years past, will be on duty as equipment officer at the New York Navy Yard.

"When the postman brings the JOURNAL," writes an Army officer in renewing his subscription, "my family resembles a chicken yard when a nice, fat titbit is thrown in."

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

#### LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are changes in the location of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table given on another page in this issue:  
Iris, arrived at Guam Jan. 21.  
Glacier, arrived at Callao Jan. 21.  
Scorpion, sailed from Constantinople for Smyrna Jan. 21.  
West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania, sailed from Valparaiso for Callao Jan. 21.  
Cesar, arrived at Norfolk, Jan. 21.  
Celtic, arrived at Palermo Jan. 21.  
Wisconsin, Illinois and Kearsarge, arrived at Algiers Jan. 21.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 14, 1909.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

The following paymasters, who were confirmed on May 20, 1908, to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from May 15, 1908, to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from April 17, 1908, to correct the dates from which they take rank, made necessary by the change in dates of promotion of certain line officers: George G. Seibels, Edmund W. Bonaffon, Joseph Fyffe and John H. Merriam.

The following naval constructors, who were confirmed on May 20, 1908, to be naval constructors, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from May 15, 1908, to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from April 17, 1908, to correct the dates from which they take rank, made necessary by the change in dates of promotion of certain line officers: Stuart F. Smith and William G. Groesbeck.

Col. Green C. Goodloe, paymr., U.S.M.C., an officer on the active list, to be a brigadier general, paymaster, on the retired list of the Marine Corps, from Jan. 31, 1909, the date upon which he will be retired, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

The following named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from Feb. 12, 1909, to fill vacancies: William O. Wallace, Frank R. King, Preston H. McCrary, David S. H. Howard, William S. Farber, Archibald D. Turnbull, Churchill Humphrey, Emil A. Lichtenstein, Albert M. Cohen, George M. Ravenscroft, Arie A. Corwin, Sloan Danenhower, Harry J. Abbott, George McC. Courts, Charles W. Crosse, Francis D. Pryor, Roy F. Emrich, Jacob H. Klein, Jr., John S. Barleau, Herbert L. Spencer, William T. Smith, Jacob L. Hydrick, Stephen B. McKinney, Louis F. Thibault, Henry R. Keller, Clarence McC. McGill, Walter F. Lafrenz, John B. Earle, Frederick P. Lilley, Harold V. McKittick, Charles T. Blackburn, George T. Swasey, Jr., Ellis Lando, Ralph B. Horner, Thomas A. Symington and Frank W. Lagerquist.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 18, 1909.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Albert W. Marshall to be lieutenant commander from Dec. 15, 1908, vice Eberle, promoted, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on Jan. 11, 1909.  
Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 23, 1908, vice Tarbox, promoted.  
Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen to be a colonel in the U.S. M.C. from Jan. 16, 1909, vice Kelton, retired.

Second Lieut. Howard C. Judson to be a first lieutenant in the U.S.M.C. from Oct. 24, 1908, vice Rogers, deceased.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 20, 1909.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

To be paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant commander: George G. Seibels, Edmund W. Bonaffon, Joseph Fyffe and John H. Merriam.

To be naval constructors, with the rank of lieutenant commander: Stuart F. Smith and William G. Groesbeck.

Col. Green C. Goodloe, paymaster, U.S.M.C., an officer on the active list of the Marine Corps, to be a brigadier general, paymaster, on the retired list of the Marine Corps.

The following named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy: William O. Wallace, Frank R. King, Preston H. McCrary, David S. H. Howard, William S. Farber, Archibald D. Turnbull, Churchill Humphrey, Emil A. Lichtenstein, Albert M. Cohen, George M. Ravenscroft, Arie A. Corwin, Sloan Danenhower, Harry J. Abbott, George McC. Courts, Charles W. Crosse, Francis D. Pryor, Roy F. Emrich, Jacob H. Klein, Jr., John S. Barleau, Herbert L. Spencer, William T. Smith, Jacob L. Hydrick, Stephen B. McKinney, Louis F. Thibault, Henry R. Keller, Clarence McC. McGill, Walter F. Lafrenz, John B. Earle, Frederick P. Lilley, Harold V. McKittick, Charles T. Blackburn, George T. Swasey, Jr., Ellis Lando, Ralph B. Horner, Thomas A. Symington and Frank W. Lagerquist.  
Comdr. Charles F. Pond to be a captain from Dec. 15, 1908, vice Nazro, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle to be a commander from Dec. 15, 1908, vice Pond, promoted.

Lieut. Col. George Richards, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., to be a colonel, paymaster, from Jan. 31, 1909, vice Goodloe, retired on that date.

Capt. Harold C. Reisinger, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., to be a major, assistant paymaster, from Jan. 31, 1909, vice Dawson, promoted.

First Lieut. Russell B. Putnam, U.S.M.C., to be a captain, assistant paymaster, from Jan. 31, 1909, vice Reisinger, promoted.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 14, 1909.

Comdr. W. H. Chambers to be a captain.  
Lieut. Thomas A. Kertney to be a lieutenant commander.  
William P. Sedgwick to be an ensign.

#### S.O. 104, DEC. 30, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Attention is invited to the fact that the U.S. Navy Regulations do not require that ships' companies shall be actually mustered on the quarter deck once each month. This will only be done when considered necessary by the commanding officer to muster the crew.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

#### S.O. 105, DEC. 30, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Commanding officers shall call the attention of Navy mail clerks to the regulations of the Post-office Department relative to requisitions for general supplies, post marking stamps, registry envelopes, etc. These must be made out on regular requisition forms, which will be furnished by the Post-office Department upon request.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

#### DEATHS IN NAVY.

Harry Brauchle, corporal, U.S.M.C., died Dec. 29, 1908, while a patient in the U.S. Army Post Hospital, Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba.

Fred Chatham, ordinary seaman, died Jan. 9, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Max Falbin, Q.M., 2d class, died Jan. 11, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Lawrence J. Kelly, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 6, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

George Murray, fireman, 1st class, died Jan. 4, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Sidney H. Rogers, private, U.S.M.C., died Jan. 10, 1909, while attached to the marine barracks, Charleston, S.C.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 14.—The following is a list of midshipmen promoted to the grade of ensign in the U.S. Navy from Sept. 13, 1908: R. F. Freilisen, J. B. Howell, H. M. Remis, D. E. Cummings, H. T. Dyer, F. W. Milner, R. Hill, E. F. Johnson, D. G. Copeland, W. F. Newton, A. W. Brown, Jr., R. T. Hanson, P. G. Laumann, A. W. Atkins, A. S. Farquhar, R. Jacobs, B. Bruce, R. S. Crenshaw, O. G. Davy, C. H. J. Keppeler, G. E. Davis, C. P. Page, W. W. Bradley, Jr., J. A. Monroe, R. A. Theobald, G. H. Bowdley, J. B. Rhodes, J. H. Hoover, G. W. Kenyon, H. Campbell, C. C. Gill, C. A. Dunn, L. F. Kimball, H. K. Hewitt, R. A. Spruance, D. A. Scott, F. Russell, F. C. Starr, A. C. Read and G. L. Caskey.

JAN. 15.—Asst. Paymr. J. P. Helm detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc., Feb. 6, 1909; to Buffalo, Feb. 10, 1909.

Asst. Paymr. E. H. Douglass detached duty Buffalo, Feb. 10, 1909; to temporary duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., assistant to the general storekeeper.

Paymr. Clerk E. Dann appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Buffalo, revoked.

The following is a list of midshipmen promoted to the grade of ensign in the U.S. Navy from Sept. 13, 1908:

J. W. W. Cupping, W. P. Beehler, L. H. Maxfield, B. B. Taylor, C. C. Stoyton, A. T. Beasgard, C. A. Jones, W. G. Child, W. L. Beck, W. C. Nixon, W. F. Lee, R. T. S. Lowell, V. Y. Woodward, W. H. Walsh, C. R. Clark, C. R. Robinson, A. W. Frank, G. E. Baker, L. M. Stevens, R. T. Keiran, R. C. Needham, J. M. Schelling, R. S. Edwards, W. P. Williamson, R. A. Bufford, H. S. Babbitt, and F. X. Gygax.

JAN. 16.—Comdr. F. K. Hill detached duty connection with the General Board, Washington, D.C., etc., Jan. 20, 1909; to command Marietta, Jan. 23, 1909.

Comdr. H. George detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to command Dixie when commissioned.

Comdr. W. J. Maxwell detached duty in command Marietta, Jan. 23, 1909; to duty as equipment officer, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. M. Joyce detached duty connection Dixie; to temporary duty Marietta; thence to Newark as executive officer, and additional duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Ensign C. W. Nimitz to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty under instruction with 1st Submarine Flotilla.

Ensign J. H. Hoover detached duty Chester; to Montgomery. The following have been appointed second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps from Jan. 6, 1909:

E. Thrasher, Jr., J. C. Smith, L. A. Clapp, L. H. Hoyt, C. L. Gawne, E. H. Brainerd, W. J. Platten, F. O. Fegan, R. W. Voeth, F. R. Hoyt, D. F. Duncan, C. J. Miller, R. T. Zane, S. M. Harrington, A. B. Miller, A. E. Simon, C. W. Alger, S. N. Raynor, E. A. Blair, C. C. Riner, C. E. Nutting, S. P. Budd, F. T. Evans, E. M. Reno, O. Becker, Jr., A. A. Cunningham, A. McC. Robbins, E. A. Perkins, A. D. Korex, C. G. Sinclair, J. D. Murray, B. L. Smith, J. T. Reid, H. W. Weitzel, W. S. Harrison, D. S. Combes, D. F. Smith, W. Thing, W. G. Emory, A. A. Vandergrift, F. S. N. Erskine, J. Q. Adams, T. S. Clark, H. L. Parsons, G. H. Osterhout, Jr., R. E. Davis, and A. S. Heffley.

JAN. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Standley detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Albany as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Lang detached duty Albany; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilson to duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Surg. J. A. Murphy to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. J. J. Snyder detached duty Marine Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to the Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.

P. A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the Marine Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa., and additional duty in attendance on officers not otherwise provided with medical aid.



Chief Bten. A. Smith detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to North Carolina.

Chief Bten. G. B. Moncreiff detached duty North Carolina; to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

The following have been appointed gunners in the U.S. Navy from Jan. 16, 1909:

A. Rogier, R. O. Williams, J. P. Hancock, G. D. Samonski, E. A. Robie, W. Cronan, C. L. Bridges, A. Klingler, W. Seach, G. D. Stillson, M. Macdonald, C. S. Schepke, W. O. King, J. E. Orton, M. Case, A. Langfield, J. Ronan and W. T. McNiff.

Chief Corp. J. Burke to be transferred to the retired list of the Navy on Jan. 25, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1444, of the Revised Statutes.

JAN. 19.—Gun. J. E. Orton to Dale.

Gun. G. D. Stillson to Nebraska.

Gun. J. Ronan detached Montana; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gun. G. D. Samonski detached naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. A. Langfield to Tennessee.

Gun. A. Klingler to Georgia.

Gun. C. L. Bridges detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Gun. W. T. McNiff detached Montana; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gun. C. S. Schepke to Charleston.

Gun. J. P. Hancock detached Lawrence; to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Gun. W. Cronan to Chaucery.

Gun. M. Macdonald detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. W. O. King detached Pike; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gun. E. A. Robie detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gun. R. O. Williams detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. W. Seach detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. M. Case detached Octopus; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Gun. A. Rogier detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

T. J. Mulcahy appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Dixie.

JAN. 20.—Lieut. A. S. Kibbee when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to Independence.

Ensign B. Barnette to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. G. M. Mayers, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 16, 1909, in conformity with the provisions of section 1453 of the Revised Statutes.

Civil Engr. U. S. G. White detached duty Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Civil Engr. F. O. Maxson detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Note.—Chief Engr. J. B. Brown, U.S.N., retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1909.

JAN. 21.—Capt. A. E. Culver detached duty office Assistant Secretary of the Navy; granted leave for six months.

Comdr. F. W. Kellogg detached duty navy yard, New York; to command Prairie.

Comdr. A. A. Ackerman detached duty command Prairie; to navy yard, Washington.

Comdr. L. D. Griffin to duty in office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

R. A. Campbell, appointment as acting assistant surgeon, Jan. 9, revoked.

Bten. H. H. Richards detached Franklin; to naval station, San Juan, sailing from New York Jan. 30.

Bten. H. A. Stanley detached naval station, San Juan; to home and await orders.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 13.—Capt. J. K. Tracy granted one month extension of leave.

JAN. 14.—Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses to U.S. via Prairie in command of remainder of 1st Prov. Regt. Upon arrival at Philadelphia, proceed to Washington, report in person to Major General, Commandant.

Marine Examining Board to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1909: Col. L. W. T. Waller, president; Lieut. Col. C. A. Doyen and J. E. Mahoney, members, and Capt. J. T. Boates, recorder.

Capt. G. C. Reid to Washington, D.C., report to Col. L. W. T. Waller for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. H. M. Smith to Washington, D.C., report to Col. L. W. T. Waller for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. R. B. Creevey orders Jan. 12 modified. Report to Commanding Officer, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., not later than Jan. 18, 1909.

Capt. B. W. Sibley orders of Jan. 12 revoked.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Doyen and 2d Lieut. H. C. Judson qualified for promotion.

Capt. W. H. Pritchett to Annapolis, Md., for temporary duty in closing accounts and completing returns of detachment formerly commanded by him.

JAN. 15.—First Lieut. P. H. Torrey detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

JAN. 16.—Major M. J. Shaw and 1st Lieut. E. W. Sturtevant, Jr., granted one month leave of absence before reporting at Puget Sound, Wash.

First Lieut. D. W. B. Blake arrived in U.S. and to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Major T. P. Kane unexpired portion of leave of absence revoked. To Washington, D.C., report in person to Major General, Commandant.

First Lieut. C. B. Matthews to Annapolis, Md., special temporary duty relative to certain general court-martial cases.

Major H. C. Davis to Iona Island, N.Y., temporary duty survey of Government property.

JAN. 18.—First Lieut. R. B. Creevey detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C.; to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., in command of detachment.

First Lieut. B. Puryear, Jr., detached Prairie upon arrival at Boston, Mass.; to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., in command of detachment.

First Lieut. W. P. Upshur orders Jan. 12 revoked; when relieved as judge advocate of general court-martial, proceed directly to Port Royal, S.C., duty Marine Officers' School.

Permanent Board of Survey, Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, Cal.: Lieut. Col. R. H. Lane, Major W. C. Dawson and 1st Lieut. A. B. Owens, U.S.M.C.

JAN. 19.—Capt. H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M.C., qualified for promotion.

Major T. P. Kane report to Col. L. W. T. Waller for examination for promotion.

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JAN. 14.—First Lieut. John Boedeker granted 10 days' sick leave.

JAN. 16.—Senior Capt. J. F. Wild commissioned a senior captain.

Capt. J. G. Ballinger commissioned a captain.

JAN. 18.—First Lieut. H. G. Fisher granted six days' leave.

JAN. 19.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden granted 30 days' extension leave.

JAN. 20.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Magliathlin granted 10 days' leave.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate, Jan. 19, for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service: First Lieut. Samuel B. Winram to be captain, from Nov. 27, 1908, in

place of Moore, retired. Second Lieut. Eben Barker to be first lieutenant, from Nov. 27, 1908, in place of Winram, promoted.

A competitive examination for appointment to cadetships in the United States Revenue Cutter Service will be held commencing April 5, 1909, and lasting five days. The Department expects to appoint 15 cadets as a result of this examination, provided that number of candidates pass the required standard. Before submitting request for application form, those interested should read carefully the circular dated Nov. 9, 1907, relating to the examination of candidates.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. O. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. O. Hamlet. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.

MACILLACH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACINAC—Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. S. Cochran. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Neah Bay, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

MONODAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. Juneau, Alaska.

RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Camden, N.J.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Levis. En route to Pacific coast.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Oberthor. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WYONA—1st Lieut. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Rockland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Camden, N.J.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 20, 1909.

Mrs. Robert G. Heiner, who is spending the winter with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Kinkaid, returned here Monday from a two weeks' visit to Annapolis, Md. Miss Hattie Page and Miss Esther Byrnes, daughter of Dr. Byrnes, U.S.N., are the guests of Mrs. George Rose in Gloucester county, Va., for a week.

Mrs. Holt Page was the hostess of a bridge party on Thursday afternoon at her home in Yarmouth street, Norfolk, in honor of Mrs. Smith, wife of Comdr. W. S. Smith, U.S.N., of Washington. Those playing were Mrs. Smith, Mrs. R. T. Thorpe, Mrs. A. S. Dillingham, Mrs. Howard Shield, Mrs. F. M. Killam, Mrs. C. MacRae and Mrs. J. L. Hubbard. After the game a few invited guests called for afternoon tea. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Price, U.S.N., have closed their cottage at Virginia Beach, and are at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point, for the rest of the winter. There was an enjoyable theater party at the Colonial Wednesday evening, followed by a supper at the Lynnhaven. Those in the party were Miss Jean Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Clinton Curtis, Ensign Bassett, Lieutenants Smith and Marquart. Miss Jean Smith is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. R. O. Bitter. Mrs. George Cabell was hostess at an afternoon tea at her home in Colonial avenue, Ghent, for her guest, Mrs. W. Strother Smith. The decorations were in white and yellow, narcissus, jonquils, magnolias and asparagus ferns. Mrs. Bearss, wife of Capt. H. I. Bearss, U.S.M.C., left Saturday for Peru, Ill., to visit relatives.

The hop at the yard on Saturday evening, though small, was most delightful. Mrs. Hitchcock, who has been the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. Spear, in Washington, has returned to her apartment in the Lynnhaven. Mrs. L. Hammersley and Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, the mother and sister of Mrs. Biscoe, are guests at her home in the yard. Miss Helen and Bessie Crosby, who spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Abbott, at Fort Monroe, have returned to their home in Norfolk. Constr. E. G. Kintner is visiting relatives in New Albany, Ind. Mrs. W. T. Barwell, wife of Rear Admiral Barwell, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard Walke, York street, left Friday for Fredericksburg, Va. Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page entertained at bridge Thursday, at her residence, York street, Norfolk, for Mrs. W. Strother Smith. Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Page entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham. Invited to meet them were: Mrs. Alfred Page, Mr. Carey Weston and Mr. George Bain. Major and Mrs. Alexander N. Stark, U.S.A., who have been visiting friends in Baltimore, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Page. Mrs. Briscoe entertained at a card party at her home in the yard Thursday; the house and table were attractively decorated with jonquils, ferns and palms.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 13, 1909.

Pay Director and Mrs. Charles M. Ray are holding the center of the social stage, for the orders detaching the former came with so little warning that all their friends are endeavoring to crowd in something in their honor before their departure on the 18th. Pay Director and Mrs. Ray will go from here to Southern California to spend the next three months. The former goes on waiting orders. To-morrow evening the Officers' Club will entertain them at a large reception at the Apartment House. On Wednesday evening, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained at one of their pretty dinners, complimentary to Col. Randolph Dickens, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Dickens. To meet them were: Pay Director and Mrs. Ray, Surg. and Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell, Mrs. Richard N. Cutts, sr., Mrs. John T. Myers, Capt. John and Lieut. Hayne Ellis. A game of bridge rounded out the affair.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Henry, who have been with the latter's parents, Med. Director and Mrs. Remus C. Persons, since the arrival of their little son a few months ago, have returned to their own quarters. Among the visitors here during the week were Lieut. and Mrs. Kellond of Fort McKenzie, who spent three days aboard the Independence as the guests of Miss Mattie Milton. Miss Milton entertained informally at tea in their honor, and was again a tea hostess yesterday in honor of her guest, Mrs. R. P. Sherman, of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Frederick K. Perkins, wife of Paymaster Perkins, has returned to her home in Oakland after a visit to Miss Ara Bruegge, at the yard. Mrs. Dudley W. Knox, who was Miss Lily McCalla, is to arrive from the Orient the coming week and will go to the home of her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, at Santa Barbara. Lieut. Knox is attached to the Nebraska. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Jewell sailed on the Nippon Maru on Saturday for Hong Kong. Major E. F. Wilcox, of the Army, arrived in San Francisco on the Acapulco last Saturday. Lieut. Ernest Friedrick, U.S.N., and his bride, whose marriage recently took

place at Hill Crest, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Southard, at Baldwin, L.I., are to spend their honeymoon in the vicinity of San Francisco, the former being in command of the destroyer Hopkins. Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickens have been spending the week at the Fairmont in San Francisco. They return to-morrow. Mrs. Frank Bestwick has been a guest of Mrs. Clarence A. Carr. Mrs. Ayres, daughter of Colonel Rodman, of the Army, has taken a flat in San Francisco for the winter and has as her guest her niece, Miss Flora Butler. Dr. and Mrs. Leonard S. Hughes, U.S.A., are spending a few days in San Francisco. Their home is at present at Angel Island. Miss Margaret Thompson has returned to her San Francisco home after a visit to Col. and Mrs. J. Walker Benét, at Benicia Arsenal. Mrs. O. R. Wolfe has arrived from Fort Seward, Alaska, where Captain Wolf is stationed, and will pay an extended visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Watkins at their Sausalito home. Another Army woman who is expected to return shortly from Alaska is Mrs. Matthew H. Thomlinson, formerly Miss Edith Miller, who will spend the remainder of the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, at Sacramento. Capt. Lucien Young returned a day or so ago from a brief hunting trip. Paymr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Westlake, expected to leave here about the middle of the month for Tutuila, Samoa, but seem likely to be detained here, as no steamer will sail.

Miss Mattie Milton entertained at a luncheon aboard the Independence to-day, a number of San Francisco girls coming up for the pleasant affair, the guests being Mrs. C. McCormick, Mrs. Jack Polhemus, Mrs. Gerald Buckley, Miss Edith Outter and Miss Gertrude Joliffe. Mrs. John F. Hatch entertained at luncheon to-day for Mrs. Charles M. Ray and a number of the ladies of the yard and of Vallejo.

The destroyer Farragut is en route here from the South. While lying in San Diego Bay it is understood she sustained a slight accident by collision with another vessel. The damage was not extensive. The Paul Jones was placed in commission here last week, under command of Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Among the ships to arrive at Mare Island this week was the Norwegian collier, Hans Ibsen, which was damaged by heavy seas at Magdalena Bay while one of the big cruisers was being coaled from her, and she has been ordered here for repairs at the expense of the Government.

#### PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 20, 1909.

Last week Wednesday Mrs. A. V. Zane, wife of Captain Zane, U.S.N., entertained a large number of her women friends to a very pleasing card party and tea. Among those present were Mrs. A. B. Hoff, Mrs. C. S. Boush, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Smith, the Misses Johnson, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Heffenger, Miss Berry, Miss Parker and others.

Commander Griffin, wife, and two sons left here Jan. 19. He was recently in command of the U.S.S. Paducah. Material has begun to arrive for the construction of one hundred and more cells in the U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H. Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., left here yesterday for Washington, having been called there by the illness of his father.

The tug Patuxent has been placed in drydock. The boilers for the tug are being made in Norfolk and are expected soon. After leaving a large amount of anchor chain for the U.S.S. Wisconsin, the naval auxiliary Hannibal steamed away for Boston, Mass.

A number of the yard ladies are enjoying snow shoeing these days. Mrs. Bishop, wife of Capt. Giles Bishop, jr., U.S.M.C., with her son Donald, left here Saturday for a visit in Philadelphia. Captain Bishop accompanied them to Boston. Capt. C. B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., was a visitor in the "Hub" on Monday. Mrs. Albert Baker, whose husband is on the U.S.S. Paducah, left for her home in Norfolk, Va., on the 19th. Roland Hoyt, of Portsmouth, and B. T. Zane, son of Capt. and Mrs. Zane, of this yard, have been appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Mrs. Olsen, wife of Captain Olsen, of the tug Nezinscot, has gone for a week's visit to Boston.

#### FORT McHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Jan. 19, 1909.

Miss Thomson, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Brown for the last three weeks, returned to her home in Chester, Pa., last Wednesday. Captain Spurr and Lieutenant Holcombe, who have been indisposed for a few days have fully recovered.

On Tuesday last Mrs. Holcombe, mother of Lieutenant Holcombe, entertained at cards in honor of Mrs. Hunter, wife of Major Hunter, who is detailed at the War College, Washington, D.C. There were three tables and prizes were won by the following ladies: Mrs. Hunter, a Mexican lunch cover; Mrs. H. S. Brown, a bronze elephant; Miss Thomson, Chester, Pa., a silver ladle; Mrs. Craig R. Snyder, an elephant; Mrs. Jacob Wyke, a silver bon-bon spoon; Mrs. Walbach, of Baltimore, a pair of silk hose. Delicious refreshments and the Holcombe famous punch were served. Everybody before leaving drank to their hostess and declared that her party was the "bestest that had been given since the Civil War."

Mrs. Wyke, who has been suffering with an attack of neuralgia, is able to be about again. Lieutenant Buttgenbach left last Monday on a two months' leave. He will spend the time with his parents in San Francisco. Colonel Chamberlain, I.G. Dept., has been at Fort Howard for the past week. He is the guest of Lieutenants Woodbury and Keen.

On Thursday, the 14th, Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, wife of the district commander, gave a delightful bridge party. There were three tables, and prizes were won by Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. H. S. Brown and Miss Thomson, of McHenry; Mrs. Leser and Miss Briscoe, of Baltimore; and Miss Whitney, of Howard. The guests were Mrs. Randolph and Miss Randolph, Mrs. Leser, Miss Campbell and Miss Briscoe, of Baltimore; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Wyke and Miss Thomson from McHenry; Miss Whitney and Mrs. Monroe, of Howard.

#### FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., Jan. 16, 1909.

The continued severity of the weather has now resolved itself into an "event," in our Montana experiences. It has touched forty degrees below zero, and we know how one comes by frozen ears and frosted noses. Very few ventured to town during the first of the week, for aside from the cold, the big snow drifts interfered with regular car service. A sudden change of temperature was welcome Friday evening and this morning a "Chinook" is sending warm waves over the land and the snow is disappearing like a dissolving view.

Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindler with infant son and Filipino servant reached the garrison Sunday, after many hours' delay by train. They were guests of Col. and Mrs. Mann for several days, but are now arranged in their own quarters.

The ladies have been unusually busy in entertaining during this cold period, and the tea table near a cozy open fire has been in daily demand. The "I T's" met Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Ford's for two hours' of music, readings, "good talk" and dainty refreshments. Mrs. Young gave an informal tea Wednesday afternoon, and quite the event of the week was the entertainment of the Bridge Club by Capt. and Mrs. Rother, on Thursday evening. Sixteen members were present and a sumptuous supper followed the game. The supper table was resplendent with wedding silver, glass and fine linen of which any bride might be proud.

Mrs. Dannemiller and Mrs. Hawley were joint hostesses at a dinner Friday evening in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Ryther. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Dannemiller and Lieut. and Mrs. Hawley. Small card parties have been given during the week by Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Hawley.



## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The total appropriations included in the bill of above title, reported in the House on Jan. 20, are \$4,000,000 in excess of the amount carried by the Army Appropriation bill of May 11, 1908, and reach the handsome figure of \$98,295,406.

The following provisos are in the bill as reported:

Provided, That one of the two "blacksmiths and farriers" now authorized by law for each troop of cavalry shall hereafter be designated "farrier," and the other "horseshoer," and that the additional pay of \$9 per month provided for "one blacksmith and farrier in each troop of cavalry for performing the duty of horseshoer" in the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, shall be paid to the soldier designated as "horseshoer."

Provided, That the Act approved Nov. 3, 1893, authorizing the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be amended so as to provide that retired officers, when so detailed, shall receive the full pay and allowances of their rank, except that officers above the grade of major shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under a like assignment.

Provided, That the sum of \$12,000 is authorized to be expended to defray the cost of furnishing food, and for providing extra-duty pay for cooks, assistant cooks, and waiters, and for perishable table equipment in subsisting enlisted men of the Regular Army and the organized militia who may be competitors in the national rifle match: And provided, further, That no competitor who is thus subsisted shall be entitled to commutation of rations, and no greater expense shall be incurred than \$1.50 per man per day for the period the contest is in progress.

Section 3 of the Act of Feb. 14, 1903, shall be amended to read as follows: "The General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general; 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, and 6 majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no such officer shall be eligible to any detail until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency or in time of war."

Provided, That no part of this appropriation (for horses) shall be used for breeding purposes: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any horses below the standard set by Army regulations for cavalry and artillery horses.

Provided further, That \$15,000 of this sum (for quarters) may be used for the construction of a chapel on the military reservation at Fort Des Moines, Ia.

The appropriation for roads, walks, etc., includes "dredging channels and for care and improvement of grounds at military posts and stations." For additional building for Fort Bayard hospital, \$85,000 is allowed. Telephone operators are provided for at the Engineer School. Provision is made for the purchase, as well as the manufacture, of ammunition. Following is the text of some appropriations new or amended:

Ammunition, targets and other accessories for small-arms and machine-gun target practice and instruction; marksmen's medals, prize arms, and insignia for all arms of the Service; and ammunition, targets, target material, and other accessories may be issued for small-arms target practice and instruction at the educational institutions and state soldiers' and sailors' orphans' homes, to which issues of small arms are lawfully made, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, provided the total value of the stores so issued to the educational institutions does not exceed \$30,000.

For the purchase, manufacture, and test of machine and automatic guns, including their carriages, sights, implements, and equipments, to remain available until June 30, 1911, \$200,000.

Sales of ordnance stores are authorized to civilian employees of the Army under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Articles of ordnance property may be sold by the Chief of Ordnance to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, for their use in the public service, in the same manner as these articles are now sold to officers of the Army.

The appropriation for quartermaster supplies includes an appropriation for the buildings erected at private cost in the operation of the act approved May 31, 1902; also one for the exchange of typewriters, and one for the care of officers' mounts furnished by the government.

The bill includes the following new appropriations:

For three months' additional pay to enlisted men re-enlisting within three months, \$200,000.

For six months' pay to persons designated to receive the same by officers and enlisted men on active service who have died from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, \$65,000.

For additional pay to officers below the grade of major required to be mounted and who furnish their own mounts, \$50 at \$150 each per annum; 150 at \$200 each per annum; \$127,500.

For pay, under act of Congress, to the widow of Major James Carroll, \$1,500; widow of the late Act. Asst. Surg. Jesse W. Lasear, U.S.A., \$1,500; additional pay to officers furnishing their own mounts, \$1,400; expenses West Point cadets to inaugural ceremonies, to be immediately available, \$1,587.

## THE ITEMS IN DETAIL.

	Appropriated, 1908.	Recommended in this Bill.
Contingencies of the Army.....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Army War College.....	15,000.00	10,000.00
(Including \$25 per month addition to chief clerk's salary for superintendence.)		
Contingencies, Chief of Staff....	10,000.00	10,000.00
United States Service School....	17,000.00	25,000.00
A.G. Department contingencies...	7,500.00	7,500.00
Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe.....	28,000.00	28,000.00
Signal Corps, expenses.....	250,000.00	250,000.00
Telephone system:		
Interior posts.....	15,000.00	20,000.00
Artillery posts.....	20,000.00	10,000.00
Alaska telegraph.....	200,000.00	100,000.00
Buzzer system target ranges....		18,200.00
Wireless telephone.....		30,000.00
Pay of officers of line.....	5,556,200.00	7,000,000.00
Length of service.....	1,148,730.00	1,600,000.00
Pay of enlisted men.....	10,000,000.00	15,500,000.00
Additional pay.....	1,206,000.00	1,600,000.00
Engineers.....	269,604.00	467,580.00
Length of service.....	38,640.00	60,000.00
Ordnance Department.....	174,372.00	210,636.00
Length of service.....	46,000.00	65,000.00
Quartermaster's Department....	81,600.00	108,000.00
Length of service.....	15,000.00	25,000.00
Subsistence Department.....	81,600.00	108,000.00
Length of service.....	16,000.00	27,000.00
Signal Corps, master electricians..	32,400.00	32,400.00
First class sergeants.....	71,280.00	71,280.00
Sergeants.....	58,752.00	62,208.00
Cooks.....	5,760.00	8,640.00
Corporals.....	37,440.00	44,928.00
First class privates.....	112,608.00	119,232.00
Privates.....	26,208.00	30,240.00

Additional pay to mess sergeant	None.	792.00
Length of service.....	31,008.00	50,000.00
Hospital Corps.....	855,540.00	942,168.00
Length of service.....	100,000.00	140,000.00
Clerks, messengers, laborers.....	344,640.00	344,640.00
Pay of officers, A.G. Department..	76,500.00	88,500.00
Length of service.....	22,000.00	22,000.00
Inspector General Department....	50,500.00	59,000.00
Length of service.....	16,000.00	16,000.00
Corps of Engineers.....	387,800.00	460,300.00
Length of service.....	95,000.00	104,990.00
Ordnance Department.....	191,000.00	228,500.00
Length of service.....	50,000.00	61,620.00
Quartermaster's Department....	223,500.00	265,500.00
Length of service.....	64,500.00	72,780.00
Subsistence Department.....	132,000.00	151,300.00
Length of service.....	30,600.00	33,280.00
Medical Department.....	686,300.00	1,300,000.00
Service pay.....	180,000.00	178,620.00
Pay Department.....	128,000.00	152,000.00
Length of service.....	81,950.00	98,740.00
Judge Advocate's Department....	40,000.00	46,000.00
Length of service.....	8,200.00	8,800.00
Signal Corps.....	94,800.00	114,200.00
Length of service.....	21,400.00	24,740.00
Insular Affairs.....	8,000.00	9,000.00
Length of service.....	1,000.00	900.00
Retired officers.....	2,527,820.63	2,747,650.63
Length of service.....	414,615.84	431,250.00
Retired enlisted men.....	1,193,445.00	2,000,000.00
Miscellaneous Hospital matrons..	9,000.00	9,000.00
Superintendent nurse corps.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
One hundred female nurses.....	55,020.00	55,020.00
Forty-two veterinarians.....	63,000.00	71,400.00
Length of service.....	8,850.00	10,880.00
Dental surgeons.....	57,600.00	57,600.00
Contract surgeons.....	360,000.00	360,000.00
Paymaster's clerks.....	140,538.32	142,000.00
Paymaster's messengers.....	18,000.00	18,000.00
Traveling expenses.....	17,000.00	18,500.00
Courts-martial.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
Superintendent buildings and grounds.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Commutation of quarters.....	418,000.00	450,000.00
Travel allowance, enlisted men, on discharge.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Clothing not drawn, due enlisted men.....	800,000.00	800,000.00
Interest on deposit.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Translator.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Expert accountant.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Extra duty pay.....	8,000.00	10,952.25
Extra duty pay, switchboard operators.....	8,000.00	9,000.00
Extra pay Signal Corps.....	36,000.00	36,000.00
Mileage.....	600,000.00	600,000.00
Increase pay for foreign service:		
Officers.....	285,000.00	344,152.25
Enlisted men.....	767,000.00	780,731.42
Pay of computer.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Pay of exchange.....	500.00	2,500.00
National Guard School.....	10,000.00	200.00
Officers Porto Rico Regiment....	50,400.00	17,000.00
Length of service.....	6,500.00	9,100.00
Enlisted men.....	97,644.00	129,024.00
Length of service.....	15,000.00	29,925.00
Philippine Scouts:		
Fifty captains.....	None.	120,000.00
First lieutenants.....	75,000.00	116,000.00
Second lieutenants.....	70,000.00	98,600.00
Battalion adjutants.....	14,400.00	3,200.00
Quartermasters and commissars..		
Difference in pay, majors.....	5,600.00	4,800.00
Difference in pay, captains....	4,500.00	
Length of service.....	34,720.00	80,000.00
Privates.....	516,600.00	587,899.20
Additional pay for re-enlisted service.....	None.	50,000.00
Encampment of militia.....	1,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Subsistence Department.....	7,882,951.45	7,786,588.29
Quartermaster Department, regular supplies.....	9,300,000.00	9,300,000.00
Equipment, officers' schools.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	2,200,000.00	2,250,000.00
Horses.....	514,678.00	510,000.00
Barracks and quarters.....	3,750,000.00	4,500,000.00
Post exchange.....	400,000.00	215,500.00
Transportation.....	11,250,000.00	12,250,000.00
Roads in Alaska.....	250,000.00	35,000.00
Roads, walks and wharves.....	900,000.00	1,000,000.00
Water and sewers.....	2,711,275.00	2,859,683.00
Construction, etc., military roads in Alaska.....	250,000.00	350,000.00
Barracks, and quarters, P.I.....	731,022.00	700,000.00
Clothing.....	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Hospitals.....	545,366.00	410,000.00
Quarters, hospital wards.....	75,000.00	75,000.00
Care insane Filipino soldiers....	None.	1,500.00
Galleries and ranges.....	191,850.00	155,576.50
Water supply at Fort Wm. Henry		
Harrison.....	20,000.00	None.
Army War College.....	12,700.00	12,700.00
Buildings on Corregidor Island..		250,000.00
Medical Department:		
Supplies.....	700,000.00	700,000.00
Special apparatus.....	200,000.00	
Museum and library.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Surgeon General's library.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Engineer's Department:		
Incidental expenses.....	11,500.00	11,500.00
Instruments.....	5,000.00	10,000.00
Engineer School, maintenance..	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings.....	350,000.00	None.
Equipment of troops.....	72,500.00	90,000.00
Surveyors, etc.....	25,000.00	40,000.00
Ordnance, current expenses.....	300,000.00	325,000.00
Ammunition.....	624,000.00	700,000.00
Target practice.....	1,300,000.00	1,330,000.00
Artillery for militia.....	550,000.00	None.
Manufacture of arms.....	1,778,158.00	1,700,000.00
Ordnance stores.....	900,000.00	1,000,000.00
Medals.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Range finders.....	165,000.00	62,000.00
Equipment for State Coast Art..	25,000.00	None.
Reimbursements.....	203.37	None.
Fence, Big Hole Battlefield.....	1,200.00	None.
Quarters, officers and men, Fort Bayard.....	214,100.00	None.
Automatic and machine guns.....	None.	200,000.00
Total.....	\$95,382,246.61	\$98,295,406.00

The total includes some minor items not noted in the table as here given.

## FOR A NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

In the House on Jan. 19 a bill was introduced by Mr. Humphrey, of Washington state, to improve the maritime efficiency and provide for a naval reserve service for the United States. The bill follows:

H.R. 26607.—That the Secretary of the Navy shall designate certain ports of entry, naval stations, or other harbors on the coasts of the U.S. as training stations for the citizen naval reserve service hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. That any citizen seaman of the U.S., between the ages of 21 and 45 years, whose ordinary occupation or vocation is that of a seaman, deep-sea fisherman, marine fireman or engineer, mate, master, or pilot of seagoing craft, or other occupation of a class involving maritime experience and training, may be enrolled, upon his voluntary application and upon examination demonstrating sound mental and physical condition and no defect or injury impairing his efficiency, as a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Sec. 3. That every citizen enrolled as a member of the

U.S. Naval Reserve shall be required to present himself at a naval training station for one month's service in each calendar year, such training period to be at the convenience of the enrolled citizen within the calendar year, and at the training station most convenient to him at that time, but he shall notify the department officer in charge of said station of his intention to report there for training service at least 30 days in advance. Failure to report for training service within any calendar year shall, in the absence of reason therefor, which shall upon investigation be approved as sufficient by the authorized officer of the Navy Department, work forfeiture of membership in the naval reserve and all its rights and compensations.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy shall assign to said naval training stations, as they may be required, such battleships, cruisers, or other naval craft, with facilities, supplies, and ammunition appertaining thereto, and with such officers and other instructors as may be required for instructing and training the citizen naval reserve in the knowledge and practice of the various duties required on board of naval vessels in time of war.

Sec. 5. That each member of the citizen naval reserve service, shall, upon acceptance and enrollment, subscribe to an oath of service to the U.S., obligating himself to the annual training service and to report for duty in time of war or emergency immediately upon the call of the department, and thereafter to serve until discharged. For such annual training service each member shall receive compensation at the rate of \$1 per day, together with his maintenance during the training period and allowances for transportation from his port of ordinary occupation to and from the naval training station to which he may be assigned. Masters, mates, pilots, and marine engineers may, in the discretion of the authorized officers of the Navy Department, be assigned and trained in duties and positions similar to those occupied by them in ordinary maritime practice, and in such event shall receive such proportionate compensation as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy is commensurate with the service. When called into service in time of war or emergency members of the naval reserve shall receive compensation and allowance for the several duties and positions to which they may be assigned as shall be paid and allowed to other seamen and officers discharging like duties and in like positions. Each member of the naval reserve shall, at or before the time of his first annual training service, be furnished with one regulation suit of clothing and such other outfit as may be required and supplied for the naval reserve service. The wearing of the regulation uniform, or any part thereof, by members of the naval reserve when not on duty shall be subject to regulations to be made and promulgated by authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 6. That all members of the citizen naval reserve service regularly enrolled in good standing, and of whose place of residence or port of ordinary occupation the Navy Department is kept regularly and properly informed, and who are ready for and subject to immediate call in case of war or emergency service, shall for such readiness and liability to service when required receive a compensation of \$10 per month, payable quarterly, the same not to apply during any period of actual training service or service in time of war or emergency, compensation for which is otherwise provided for.

Sec. 7. That any member of the naval reserve having served 20 years in the duties and requirements of said service and not being entitled to receive any other form of governmental pension shall receive a half-pay service pension during the remainder of his life.

Sec. 8. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act a sufficient sum shall annually be appropriated from any moneys of the U.S. not otherwise appropriated.

## THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

Mr. Foraker, in the Senate on Jan. 20, introduced an amendment to S. 5729, which we published March 7, 1908, page 712, to correct the records and authorize the re-enlistment of the colored troops discharged without honor in connection with the Brownsville affair. Mr. Foraker gave notice that on Monday next he would call up the bill for consideration.

Amendments proposed provide that the oath taken by the soldier applying for re-enlistment shall be made before the court of inquiry which the bill authorizes, and that he may apply for re-enlistment to any duly authorized recruiting or enlisting officer of the United States Army or Navy. The application may be made at any time after three months and within one year from the passage of the act.

New sections added authorize and direct the Secretary of War to appoint and convene, in the city of Washington, within thirty days after the approval of the act, a court of inquiry, consisting of five members, to be composed of retired officers of the U.S. Army, which is authorized to hear and determine all charges and testimony tending to identify any of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men mentioned in Sec. 1 (those connected with the Brownsville affair), as having participated in the shooting affray or as having withheld or refused to give knowledge with respect to the shooting affray that would lead to the identification of the participants therein.

All of the provisions of the Articles of War, namely, Articles 115 to 121, both inclusive, in so far as they are applicable, are to apply to and govern the court of inquiry authorized; and in so far as there is any conflict between the provisions of said Articles of War and the proposed statute the provisions of the statute shall govern.

The court of inquiry shall have power to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, employ stenographers, and incur all expenses necessary. It is authorized to consider any testimony heretofore given by any accused party, whether in the form of affidavit or otherwise. It shall keep a record of all testimony taken.

It shall have authority to receive charges tending to establish the identity of the participants in said affray or the withholding of information with respect thereto for the period of three months from and after the passage of this act. Upon the filing of any such charges against any of said non-commissioned officers or enlisted men the court of inquiry shall give notice to the party against whom the same may have been filed and give him opportunity to be heard in answer to such charges and any testimony that may be offered in support thereof; and the party so appearing to answer said charges and said testimony may employ counsel to represent and assist him in making his defense and in producing counter testimony; and he shall be allowed all necessary traveling and other expenses to enable him to so appear. It shall be the duty of the court of inquiry upon the conclusion of the hearings in each case to make a finding as to whether or not, in its opinion, the party so charged shall be acquitted by the judgment of the court of inquiry, and not otherwise, he shall then be permitted to re-enlist and to enjoy all the rights and privileges by this act conferred.

The court of inquiry is authorized to continue its sittings beyond the period of three months after the date of this act, until its work is finally concluded. The provisions for the re-enlistment of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men shall be available to all of them after the expiration of three months thereafter.



against whom no charges have been filed within the three months allowed for the filing of the same with the court of inquiry. After three months all may be re-enlisted against whom such charges have been filed, but as to whom the charges have been found by the court not to have been sustained, provided they re-enlist within three months after such finding is announced.

Nothing in the act is to be construed to prohibit the prosecution and punishment of any soldier re-enlisting under the provisions thereof as to whom it may at any time hereafter appear, that he did participate in the shooting affray or have knowledge thereof which he has withheld. Re-enlistments of soldiers who at the time of their discharge without honor were serving terms of enlistment which have not yet expired shall be held to be for only the remaining part of the unexpired terms.

If a vacancy should occur in the membership of the court of inquiry it may be filled by the Secretary of War. Members of the court are to receive full pay and allowances according to their rank, respectively, as though on the active list during the period of their services.

#### DEBATE ON NAVY BILL.

In the House on Jan. 21 in the discussion on the naval bill the provision unanimously reported by the Naval Committee intended to effect the restoration of the Marine Corps to ships of the Navy was ruled out on a point of order raised by General Keifer, of Ohio. He declared that it was an attempt to direct the President in the discharge of his constitutional duty as Commander-in-Chief. A like fate met an amendment proposed by Mr. Tawney to effect the same purpose, and one offered by Mr. Waldo, of New York, which was not obnoxious to the rules, was lost by a tie vote. Provisions relating to the purchase and manufacture of powder were amended so as to prohibit the purchase of any powder from a trust save in an emergency, reducing the price for all but small arms powder from 67 to 64 cents and to double the capacity of the government factory at Indian Head, Md., enabling it to produce two-thirds of the powder used by the Navy.

Chairman Foss, of the Naval Committee, in the House Wednesday and Thursday, explained the Naval Appropriation bill, answering various inquiries concerning its provisions coming from inquisitive Congressmen. The clause relating to the per diem pay of civilian employees elicited a good deal of inquiry. The following amendments offered by Mr. Tawney, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Keliher were adopted:

Provided further, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to submit to Congress at its session and for its consideration a schedule of rates of compensation, annual or per diem, that should in his judgment be permanently fixed by law for clerical, inspection, and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations and purchasing pay offices, superintending construction offices, and inspectors of engineering material; and in fixing such rates of compensation he shall have due regard for the rates usually paid for like services, in the respective localities, by employers other than the United States, and he shall not recommend any rate exceeding that being paid by the United States at any such yards, stations, or offices prior to Jan. 1, 1909.

Provided further, That persons employed in the clerical, drafting and inspection forces at navy yards or stations discharged for lack of work or insufficiency of funds shall for one year thereafter be preferred in employment in such navy yards and stations in the clerical, drafting and inspection and messenger forces.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereafter authorized to transport to their homes or places of enlistment, as he may designate, all discharged naval prisoners. The expense of such transportation shall be paid out of any money that may be to the credit of prisoners when discharged; where there is no such money, the expense shall be paid out of money received from fines and forfeitures imposed by naval courts martial.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in recruiting seamen, ordinary seamen, or apprentice seamen unless a certificate of birth or a verified written statement by the parents, or by the legal guardian, be first furnished to the recruiting officer, showing the applicant to be of age required by the naval regulations, which shall be presented with the application for enlistment.

Mr. Foster offered an amendment prepared by Mr. Weeks, which was laid over, as Mr. Weeks was absent. It provides for badges for "men now or formerly of the Volunteer and Regular Navy and Marine Corps who have participated in engagements and campaigns deemed worthy of such commemoration, \$2,500."

The question of the purchase of powder from "trusts" awakened considerable discussion on an amendment offered by Mr. Cox, of Indiana, forbidding the purchase of powder made, manufactured or sold in violation of an act of Congress passed July 2, 1890, being an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints of trade and monopolies." The amendment was laid over temporarily with the sections to which it related. Mr. Foss stated that the English navy has 10,000 torpedoes and we only about 445. The following debate occurred during the discussion of the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for coal:

Mr. Tawney: "Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The appropriation for coal for the current fiscal year was \$5,000,000. That was a considerable increase over the appropriation for the preceding year, made necessary, as we were then informed, on account of the fleet going on its trip around the world."

Mr. Foss: "Yes; but we had a deficiency of \$1,700,000."

Mr. Tawney: "The appropriation in the Naval Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year included the increase on account of the voyage of the fleet around the world. Now, I would like to ask the gentleman if it is necessary to appropriate the same amount this year, in view of the fact that so far as we know there is no trip of that kind contemplated during the year 1910?"

Mr. Foss: "Why, no; but they depleted every coal pile they came in sight of."

Mr. Tawney: "Does the gentleman mean to say that our reserve, accumulated prior to the time this fleet started out, has been exhausted?"

Mr. Butler: "Yes."

Mr. Loudenslager: "I would not say exhausted."

Mr. Tawney: "It has been greatly depleted, so as to require this amount for the next fiscal year to resupply the various coaling stations?"

The appropriation of \$75,000 for the purchase of 273 acres adjoining the rifle range at Annapolis was amended by adding after the \$75,000 "or so much thereof as may be necessary."

In the discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill before the Committee of the Whole House on Jan. 19, Mr. Bartholdt said: "I see that the detailed estimates of the Department were given at \$134,896,527.71."

Mr. Foss: "Exclusive of new construction."

Mr. Bartholdt: "The total of the bill is \$135,662,888."

Mr. Foss: "Yes."

Mr. Bartholdt: "So, really, including the increase of the Navy which the committee has allowed, the committee reports about \$1,000,000 more than the Department has asked for."

Mr. Foss: "The Department made no estimates on the new construction, because it did not know what the committee would recommend."

Mr. Bartholdt: "Does the gentleman mean to say that the Navy Department makes an estimate to Congress amounting to \$135,000,000, without any increase at all, without taking into consideration the increase in the amount which would be required under that construction?"

Mr. Foss: "In the general estimates which are sent to Congress there are no estimates sent as to the cost of the battleships or cruisers."

Mr. Bartholdt: "Then this really means, with what the Secretary of the Navy asks the committee, if you add that amount to the \$135,000,000 you would have a naval budget of nearly \$200,000,000?"

Mr. Foss: "If you added the cost of the ships recommended by the Department and if we should appropriate in one year for the construction of all of them, then that would practically amount to \$200,000,000."

#### MARINE CORPS HEARINGS.

One result of the removal of the marines from the ships appears to have been to suggest to members of Congress that, taking the marines and the sailors together, the Navy Department has under its control more men than it really needs. Secretary Newberry, in his hearing before the House Naval Committee, was closely cross-examined on this point. He stated that more men are needed for the Navy, but at the same time said that he did not intend to ask for any more men this year, though he had to make good the loss of the 2,700 marines taken from the ships. The explanation that many of the ships are to undergo long periods of repair so that more men will not be needed until another year is an obvious one, but the question is how far will it appeal to the views of economical Congressmen.

In the course of the hearings before the Naval Committee the fact was brought out by General Elliott that the marines were once before taken from the ships and put back again. The first direct move for the removal of the marines appears to have been taken by Admiral Pillsbury in a letter he addressed to the Secretary Oct. 16, 1908, in which he said:

"The bureau is of the opinion that the time has arrived when all marine detachments should be removed from United States naval vessels substituting bluejackets in their stead. Attention is invited to the fact that both bluejackets and marines are recruited with the same degree of care and from the same class of people. If anything, it may be said that the degree of intelligence, superiority of intellect, etc., is in favor of the bluejacket, for a large number of ratings in the Navy are filled by skilled laborers. Under these circumstances it is apparent that one possesses no virtue or military qualification that is not possessed by the other. The bluejackets of to-day are self-respecting, reliable, and trustworthy, and it is believed that no reason at the present time exists for having men from two separate, distinct corps wearing different uniforms in the organization of a ship. Under the Navy Regulations the marine detachment is a distinct part of the complement of a ship and forms a division in the detail of the whole force for battle. They are drilled at and man a certain number of the guns, but if called upon at any time to land as an expeditionary force they abandon the guns aboard ship and break up the organization, leaving a certain number of guns without crews."

The following colloquies occurred during the examination of the Secretary:

Mr. Hobson: "Mr. Secretary, if you could suppose a condition where, practically, it would either be necessary for the Navy to have marines aboard ship, as a principle, or lose them altogether, what would be your judgment as to the wisdom of their—"

Secretary Newberry: "What do you mean? Do you mean to lose them as a part of the Navy?"

Mr. Hobson: "If you were going to lose them from the Navy or put them back aboard ship, one or the other, what would you do?"

Secretary Newberry: "I never contemplated such a possibility. I would rather put them aboard ship. I never dreamed of losing them altogether."

The Acting Chairman: "As an official of this government, are you able to tell us whether or not the services of the marines have been entirely satisfactory?"

Secretary Newberry: "As far as I know, they have been more than satisfactory; and so have the services of the sailors."

The Acting Chairman: "More than satisfactory, both of them?"

Secretary Newberry: "Yes."

Twenty-four official letters commending the marines for their work in target practice were read.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 8516, Mr. Davis.—To increase the efficiency of Army bands. That from and after the date of approval of this act the chief musicians of the bands now authorized by law for the Cavalry, the Artillery, the Infantry, and the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of second lieutenant of cavalry and shall be entitled to the same benefits, in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirements arising from longevity, as are applicable to second lieutenants. Sec. 2. That the aforesaid chief musicians, upon being recommended by the Secretary of War, may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

S. 8523, Mr. Gallinger.—To create in the Navy Department a roll to be known as the "Volunteer and Regular Navy and Marine Corps Civil War service list."

S. 8541, Mr. Gallinger.—To amend Sec. 12 of the act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia, adds the proviso: "That any physician and surgeon who has been commissioned as major or surgeon, or a corresponding rank, and who has served for a period of at least one year as such surgeon in the armies of the U.S. in times of peace or war, or in the Navy of the U.S. in times of peace or war, or in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the U.S., or who, after such service, has been honorably discharged or has retired or resigned, and who is of good moral character, shall, upon application to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, be licensed to practice medicine in said District without examination."

H.R. 26214, Mr. Edwards.—Providing for a military highway between the city of Savannah, Ga., and Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.

H.R. 26283, Mr. Burgess.—To provide for the selection of a site in Texas for a drydock and navy yard near the port

of Aransas Pass. Authorizes a commission of two Navy officers and one officer of the Army, Engineer Corps, to report on practicability of such a drydock and appropriates \$5,000 for their expenses.

H.R. 26302, Mr. Olcott.—To increase the efficiency of the Marine Band. That from and after the passage of this act the band of the U.S. Marine Corps shall be increased by the addition of 15 musicians, to be known as principal musicians, whose pay shall be \$75 per month: Provided, That the leader of the band shall have the pay and allowances of a captain and the second leader the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant: And provided further, That all musicians of the band shall be entitled to continuous-service pay, the clothing allowances of a sergeant, and the allowances for commutation of quarters, fuel, and light paid to enlisted men detailed as clerks at headquarters U.S. Marine Corps.

H.R. 26303, Mr. Goulden.—That the Secretary of the Interior, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept, in cases where there is doubt as to the date of birth, the age given on enlistment recorded in the records of the respective departments, by soldiers, sailors, and marines, as the basis in determining the rate of pension to which they may be entitled under the provisions of the Act approved Feb. 6, 1907.

H.R. 26395, Mr. Heflin.—To appropriate \$25,000 to erect a monument on the battle grounds at the Horse Shoe, on the Tallapoosa River, in the state of Alabama, where the Creeks made a final stand and were attacked and overcome by Andrew Jackson March 27, 1814.

H.R. 26400, Mr. Nicholls.—Declaring such persons as were engaged in the operation and construction of the U.S. military railroads during the War of the Rebellion to have been a part of the Army of the U.S. and having a pensionable status in accordance therewith.

H.R. 26462, Mr. Fulton.—That for the purpose of enabling those applying for pension or increase under "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved Feb. 6, 1907, to establish their age, the age given by such person at the time of his enlistment shall be taken to be his true age at said time, in the absence of satisfactory evidence to the contrary.

H.R. 26475, Mr. French.—Extending the provisions of an act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers, approved Feb. 6, 1907, to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers of Indian wars.

H.R. 26480, Mr. McKinlay.—That any officer of the Army or Navy who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War, or who served in the field in any civil service incident and necessary in connection with the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War, and whose name is borne on the official registers of the Army or Navy, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, be placed on the retired list of the Army or Navy with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement.

H.R. 26611, Mr. Graham.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, who lost his life in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898, while on duty as flag officer on board the U.S.S. Maine.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 19, 1909.

Colonel Gardener returned Wednesday from Fort Robinson, after an absence of ten days on court-martial duty. Capt. and Mrs. Gohn and Miss Colt were guests of Major and Mrs. Kennedy at an Orpheum party last Monday night. Miss Charlotte Haas, sister of Mrs. O. E. Michaelis, who has been visiting the latter for the past six months, left Friday for her home in Lancaster, Pa. Major and Mrs. Johnston entertained the Reverend Father Mullins over Sunday.

Miss Mary Galbraith gave an Orpheum party Saturday afternoon for Miss Alma Higgins, of St. Louis, who is the guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston. In the party were Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. W. N. Haskell, Miss Valentine and Miss Johnston. Those attending the Italian opera at the Bory theater the past week included Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis, Lieut. R. W. Drury, Mrs. McMillan and the Misses Johnston and Higgins. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes were hosts at dinner Friday night, the occasion being Captain Hayes' birthday. Their guests included Gen. and Mrs. Hayes and Capt. and Mrs. Ball.

Lieut. W. V. Carter, 6th Cav., son of General Carter, department commander, and Mrs. Carter were guests of Miss Plummer, a few days last week. Lieutenant Carter is side-camp on his father's staff and has recently arrived from Chicago for duty here. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Evans were visitors at the post Sunday afternoon. Mrs. M. L. Crimmins returned Tuesday from her visit in New York with with Captain Crimmins' family. Capt. E. D. Wardfield left hurriedly last Thursday for Fort Robinson in response to telegraphic orders, to sit as a member of a new court-martial to try a medical officer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis entertained with a bowling party Tuesday night, followed by a supper at their quarters. Lieutenant Drury and Miss Johnston won the prizes for the highest individual scores. Among the Army people invited to a bridge supper, given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bacon, of Omaha, Friday night, were Col. and Mrs. Gardener, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton and Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins.

A very successful and largely attended boxing exhibition was given in gymnasium hall last night, under the direction of Lieutenant Michaelis, athletic officer. The proceeds will be used to purchase a silver cup for a bowling trophy.

Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown has been confined to his quarters the past week, threatened with pneumonia, but is now convalescent. Miss Alma Higgins, guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston, was the honor guest at a bridge party given by Miss Enid Valentine in Omaha this afternoon. Mrs. C. B. Stone, mother of Mrs. D. E. Shean, who has been the latter's guest for the past two weeks, left for her home in New York Friday.

Captain Dalton entertained with a stag dinner at the Omaha Club last Wednesday night, when covers were laid for General Morton, General Carter, General Hayes, Major J. B. Erwin and Capt. Jack Hayes. Lieutenant McCune entertained the Post Card Club at the Officers' Club last Friday night. Those winning the prizes were Lieutenant Michaelis and Mrs. Ball at bridge, and Mrs. Michaelis at hearts. A delicious punch and spread were served during the evening. Medames Evans, Buchan, Swobe and Hamilton were among the guests at an afternoon bridge party given by Mrs. Frank Bacon in Omaha, Friday afternoon.

#### PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1909.

A hop was given Wednesday evening, and several from town were among the guests. Miss Molly McGavin entertained at a dinner in the city preceding the affair. Many jolly hop suppers concluded the evening's pleasure. Mrs. Samuel Vinton gave a luncheon on Thursday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Hinchman, of Indiana, who is spending the winter here. The guests were: Mrs. Frederick H. Smith, Miss Eva Smith and Mrs. Bellows, of Fort Mason; Mrs. F. Marsh, Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Miss Belle Clements, Mrs. William H. Tobin, Mrs. James M. Wheeler, Mrs. Brownings, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Harry Adams, of South Bethlehem, Pa.; Mrs. De Silva, of New London, Conn., and Miss Hall, of Oakland.

The 8th Inf., stationed at Fort McDowell, gave a reception in honor of their new Colonel, Col. Charles W. Mason, and his wife, on Thursday evening. All of the officers and their



wives in and around the bay were invited. The guests were received at nine in the evening and the last boat left Fort McDowell at midnight. Among those attending from the Presidio were: Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Marsh, Major and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford, Miss Turner, Mrs. William H. Tobin, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Vinton Ham, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Long, Lieutenant Burgin, Miss Margaret Sheppard, Lieutenant Currier, Miss Emma Turner, Col. and Mrs. J. Walker Benét, Mrs. Paul Ward Beck, Miss Alice Kimball, Lieutenants Vaughn and Cruse. Covers were laid for seven at Mrs. Paul W. Beck's dinner on Thursday and the decorations were in pink. The guests were: Col. and Mrs. J. Walker Benét, of Benecia Arsenal, Miss Alice Kimball, Belvedere, Miss Laura Benét, Mr. William Benét, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Kimball and Mr. William Kimball.

Major Gen. John F. Weston arrived in San Francisco on Monday, Jan. 11, to take command of the department. Major J. P. Thompson, U.S.A., retired, of Potter Place, N.H., is a guest at the Jefferson. Lieut. Col. John Biddle, chief engineer, has returned to the city after a six weeks' trip through the southern part of the state, inspecting harbors and fortifications. Colonel Woodward and wife are at the Jefferson.

The Army and Navy Club in the city is prospering. The committees of the club are as follows: Central committee, Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, Col. R. R. Stevens, George Filmer, G. H. Pippy, D. A. Smith, Frederick Marsh, Marion P. Maus, Reuben B. Turner, Henry B. Moon, Freeman O'Neil, Majors Mathewson, Cruson, Roosevelt, Lieut. O. P. M. Hazzard, Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N.; sub-committees: Capt. C. C. Smith, T. Q. Ashburn, F. W. Stopford, A. U. Faulkner, Frederick H. Sargent, Arthur Cranston, Stewart, Lieutenant Eppley, Constr. H. A. Evans, Lieutenant Commander Captain Davis.

Among those returning on the Sheridan were Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, retired, and Mrs. Davis, who will spend several weeks at Byron Springs. Eventually they will make their home in Honolulu. Mrs. Lucius Greene and children have returned to Berkeley after having spent the holidays at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., with Lieut. Harry Graham and Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Matthew H. Thomlinson will return to California to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, of Sacramento. Mrs. Thomlinson has spent the past year in Alaska with her husband, Lieutenant Thomlinson, 22d Inf.

#### PORT MONROE.

Port Monroe, Va., Jan. 19, 1909.

Mrs. Arthur Coulkin has returned after her visit to Washington. Captain Abbott, who was confined to his home for several days with trouble with his eyes, is now out again.

A charming luncheon was given at the Hotel Chamberlin on Wednesday by Mrs. Nugent. The color scheme was pink, with dainty rose place-cards. Bridge was played, the prizes being won by Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Hall. Other guests were Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Barrette and Miss Biddle.

Thursday morning about seven o'clock an engineer storehouse, just back of the school building, caught fire, it is thought, from an overheated stove, and in spite of the efforts of the fire department was burned to the ground. Fortunately no other buildings were injured.

Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Ellen and Esther Dunwoody entertained the girls and bachelor officers of the post at a tea on Friday afternoon. Miss Ruth Ridgway poured coffee and Miss Ann Gifford served iced Miss Diana Walker, of Norfolk, Mrs. Dunwoody's house guest for the day and assisted in receiving. Saturday evening Captain Abbott was the host at a dinner at the Chamberlin for Miss Abbott, Miss Hill and the Misses Crosby, of Norfolk, and Lieutenants Weisel, Thompson and Maynard. After the dance the party went over to the club, where they were chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Nugent and Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck.

Mrs. Rose, of Harrisburg, Pa., is here with her son, Lieut. W. W. Rose. Mr. Cleve Harrison came down from Washington to spend Sunday with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Harrison. Mr. William P. Mitchell, of Rugby, England, was the guest for a few days of his cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, 21st Inf., who came East to spend Christmas with his family, has returned to his station, Fort Logan, Colo. On Friday Mrs. McNamee, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Brownell, at the Sherwood Inn, returned to Schenectady, N.Y., accompanied by Mrs. Clarence McNeil, who will be her guest for a week or ten days.

The Five Hundred Club met this week at Mrs. Lambie's. The prizes, large potted plants, went to Mrs. Dunwoody and Mrs. Anderson. Dr. and Mrs. Lambie now have the quarters in the Old Bachelor Building, formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. McKell, since the McKells moved into the house facing the parade ground left vacant by Capt. and Mrs. Coleman last spring. Mrs. Lewis entertained seven tables of bridge players on Tuesday afternoon. The prizes, beautiful Dresden cups and saucers, were won by Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Rowena Abbott, and Miss Margaret Schmelz. In the dining-room after the game Mrs. Harrison served iced and Mrs. Pence poured coffee.

Great interest has been felt in the raffle of Dr. Ragan's horse. Lieutenant Weisel, it was found at last, held the lucky number. An informal little tea was given on Tuesday afternoon by Capt. and Mrs. Hatch and Miss Hill in honor of Miss Louise Everts, playing in "The Man of the Hour" company. In the evening Mrs. Hatch, Miss Hill, Captain Miller and Lieutenant Thompson went over to Newport News to see the play.

#### PORT ASSINIBOINE.

Port Assiniboine, Minn., Jan. 16, 1909.

Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 2d Inf., left to-day on a ten days' leave for a visit to Butte, Mont.

For the second time in a week fire call turned all out into the snow at one o'clock this morning. It was a chimney burning out in the hospital. As the thermometer was at thirty-two degrees below zero, the pleasures of fire call here have to be experienced to be fully appreciated.

Major W. G. Gambrell, paymaster, and Mr. Kearns, his clerk, were snowbound for several hours in Havre, Mont., on Tuesday, en route to the post. A blizzard was in full away and it was impossible to bring the paymaster out from town by Daughney as is customary. He finally caught a belated train out to the post, where he was met at the railroad depot at four o'clock in the morning by Lieut. F. A. Barker and a guard. Major Gambrell left Tuesday night for Fort William H. Harrison.

The eighty Infantry recruits sent here from Columbus and Jefferson Barracks finished fourteen days of quarantine to-day and were assigned to companies of the 3d Battalion, 2d Inf. Two cases of measles developed and the quarantine was a necessity.

For ten days the weather has been very cold even for this, the most northern post, in the United States. On Monday it was sixty-two degrees below at reveille. Guard has been reduced to the limit consistent with safety and sentinels are relieved hourly. The Quartermaster's Department has been on the jump with frozen pipes and balky furnaces.

Lieut. James S. Craig, 2d Inf., left on a two months' leave on Friday, which he will spend at his home in Denison, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Thomas Woodbury, Med. Corps, entertained four at dinner last Sunday evening. Their very pretty quarters were of great interest to Dr. Woodbury has many valuable objects of Chinese and Japanese art. Miss Jennings, who has been the guest of Mrs. Mitchell, left on Monday for her home in Urbana, Ohio. Lieut. H. D. Mitchell is confined to his quarters with tonsillitis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpe entertained the General Card Club Wednesday evening, and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Bowman the Bridge Club on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Freeman gave a delightful coasting party on their large bobbed, Friday afternoon. The hill road back of the officers

line was used and several ladies had a spill in the snow, as the steering gear on the first trip became disarranged.

Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., are expected to arrive on Wednesday next. Captain Shuttleworth has been on a month's leave at his winter home in Florida and Mrs. Shuttleworth will return with him.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 16, 1909.

Mrs. R. M. Blatchford entertained at a delightful five hundred party Jan. 14, complimentary to the ladies of the battalion. The prizes were won by Mrs. Earle W. Tanner, Mrs. R. M. Lyon and Mrs. L. M. Kyle. A dainty course luncheon was served. Those present were Mrs. E. N. Jones, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Eskridge, Mrs. William Masi, Mrs. W. E. Persons, Mrs. O. L. Brunzell, Mrs. C. E. Errington, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Barzynski, Miss Shute, Mrs. Corn and Miss McConnell.

Lieutenant Colonel Appel and Major Blatchford have returned to the post from Fort Robinson, where they attended a G.C.M. Captains Jones and Tanner left for Robinson Jan. 14 to be members of the same court.

One of the prettiest luncheons of the season was that given Jan. 11 by Mrs. Martyn Hall Shute in honor of her mother, Mrs. William Masi. Small tables accommodated the guests, all of which were prettily decorated with carnations, ferns and Southern smilax. The guests were Mrs. Green, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. E. N. Jones, Mrs. Cotchett, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Eskridge, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Barzynski, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Fuger, Mrs. Bastion, Mrs. Kent, of Cheyenne, Miss Alice Bastion, Mrs. Buchsbaum, Mrs. L. M. Kyle.

Dr. Dade returned from his leave Jan. 15. Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Jones entertained at a dinner in honor of Major R. L. Hiest. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Blatchford and Mrs. Green.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 18, 1909.

Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained on Wednesday evening at bridge. Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained the Monday Bridge Club on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Griffith won the honor. Mrs. Frederic P. Reynolds entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Walton, of Lincoln, Neb., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry, left on Friday evening for her home. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry entertained on Saturday evening at dinner; the guests were Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Cress, Miss Walton and Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin.

Miss Lattimore, of York, Pa., arrived during the week, and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry left during the week for Leavenworth and later New York. While in Leavenworth they will be the guests of Mrs. Henry's parents, Major and Mrs. McCloughy, of the Federal Prison.

Lieut. Arthur J. Hankin, Stanley L. James and Jens E. Stedie were the hosts on Friday evening at the officers' club for the Garrison Five Hundred Club. One of the most brilliant social affairs of the season was the reception given on Tuesday afternoon by Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler to introduce their guest, Miss Lattimore, of York, Pa. The rooms were tastefully decorated in green and white. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers presided at the punch bowl and Mrs. John M. Campbell assisted in the dining room; in the receiving line with Mrs. Tyler and her guest was Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith. The 28th Infantry orchestra played in the reception hall.

#### FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Jan. 19, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of New York, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman. Lieutenant Campbell spent Thursday and Friday in Washington, D.C. Doctor Griswold returned Monday evening from a few days' leave spent in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman at dinner Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained Mrs. Griswold on Sunday.

Colonel Williams is spending a six days' leave at Ziegler, Ill. Lieutenant McKenney, appointed constructing quartermaster for this district, arrived on the post this last week. At present he is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Waldron. Lieutenant Glassburn is one of the fortunate ones who is attending grand opera in Philadelphia through the entire season.

Saturday evening Mrs. Griswold was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman. Mr. Morton Cheesman, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, returned a week ago to his school in New York. Lieutenant Brown, of Fort Mott, was the luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell on Wednesday. On Wednesday and Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Waldron entertained Major Bennett, of Fort Mott, at luncheon.

#### BORN.

BLACKBURN.—Born to the wife of Ensign Paul P. Blackburn, U.S.N., at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 13, 1909, a son, Paul Richard.

BLANCHARD.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 15, 1909, a son, to the wife of Chief Musician Blanchard, of the 17th U.S. Inf.

DOUGHERTY.—Born at Mound City, Ill., Jan. 18, 1909, a son, Jackson Dougherty, to the wife of Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th U.S. Inf.

TEALL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Edward H. Teall, 26th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., on Nov. 8, 1908, a son, Homer Snyder Teall.

WILLSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. James D. Willson, U.S. Navy, at Seattle, Wash., on Jan. 11, 1909, a daughter, Eleanor Jean Willson.

#### MARRIED.

BERTOLETTE-MEIGS.—At Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 23, 1908, Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette, U.S.N., and Miss Lucille Eleanor Meigs.

GAULD-ANDERSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1909, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., to Mr. Charles Gauld, of Portland, Ore.

O'BRIEN-NAGLE.—At New York city, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1909, Miss Ethel Nagle, daughter of Lieut. Percival F. Nagle, 69th N.G.N.Y., to Mr. Jonas J. O'Brien, son of Judge O'Brien.

TOWNSEND-GAITHER.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1909, Lieut. Julius C. Townsend, U.S.N., and Miss Martha B. Gaither.

#### DIED.

ALLISON.—Died at Rutherford, N.J., Jan. 18, 1909, Richard Allison, formerly captain of the 127th N.Y. Volunteers in the Civil War, and a former major of the 7th N.G.N.Y.

BROWN.—Died at Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1909, Chief Engr. Jefferson Brown, U.S.N., retired.

CAVANAUGH.—Died at Portland, Ore., Jan. 8, 1909, Mrs. Helen M. Cavanaugh, wife of Hon. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, of the state of Washington (formerly adjutant 6th Illinois Cavalry and acting Q.M. during the Civil War and captain and A.Q.M. U.S. Vols. during the Spanish War), and mother of Major J. B. Cavanaugh, C.E. U.S.A., and of Mrs. J. F. McIndoe, wife of Major J. F. McIndoe, C.E. U.S.A.

CRAIGHILL.—Died at Charles Town, W. Va., Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, U.S.A., retired, Jan. 18, 1909.

GALE.—Died at Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 26, 1908, Susan Goodwin Gale, mother of Lieut. Col. G. H. Gale, 10th Cav., in her ninety-first year.

GIBBS.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 16, 1909, Brevet Major Theodore K. Gibbs, formerly first lieutenant, 1st U.S. Art., who resigned from the Army May 1, 1870.

HARRIS.—Died at Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1909, Henry Hamilton, oldest son of John and Annie Harris, aged 8 years and 1 month. Interred in Calvary Cemetery, L.I.

HOROWITZ.—Died at Fort Slocum, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1909, John Walley Horowitz, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Nathan Horowitz.

MORGAN.—Died at Alton, Ill., Jan. 20, 1909, Mrs. Jas. N. Morgan, wife of Major Morgan, U.S.A., retired.

SANDS.—Died at Roanoke, Va., Jan. 19, 1909, Joseph W. Sands, Jr., nephew of Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, U.S.N.

SULLIVAN.—Died at Portland, Ore., Drum Major John Sullivan, 6th U.S. Cav.

VENABLE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1909, Chief Gun. Thomas P. Venable, U.S.N., retired.

#### 12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

There was a large turnout of men of the 12th N.Y., under command of Colonel Dyer, for the review of the regiment at the armory on the night of Jan. 20 by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, and a big audience was present to witness the display. The regiment paraded fourteen companies of sixteen solid files for the review, drill and parade, and a number of other men who reported for duty were excused on account of the limitations of the drill hall. As it was, the command was really too large to handle to advantage in the small drill space. While the men preserved the most commendable steadiness throughout the evening, the display, as a whole, was not up to the usual standard of the 12th. In the passage, with the exception of the three first companies, there were men in all the other companies out of step. This was largely due to the unsuitable music played by the band during the march past.

One man in the front rank of the third company of the 1st Battalion was without white gloves, which does not say much for the care taken to inspect the company before a parade. In the evening parade, when the companies passed in review under command of their first sergeants, they made a far better showing than in the previous ceremony, and went by in highly commendable shape. At the conclusion of the parade a number of long service decorations were presented, and Company H was ordered to the front and presented with the Vanderbilt trophy for shooting. Captain Vanderbilt made the presentation speech, in which he congratulated the company on its success and stated that there were more marksmen in the regiment last year than ever before in its history. Colonel Dyer then turned over the regiment to Lieut. Col. T. W. Huston for a short drill, some of the movement of the company being marred by an apparent misinterpretation of commands.

After a grand march, led by Colonel Dyer, the members of the regiment and guests enjoyed dancing. The reviewing officer and special guests were entertained by Colonel Dyer and his officers. Among them were Lieutenant Colonels Ladd, Thurston, Hurry, Bunnell and Leigh, and Captain Vanderbilt, of General Roe's staff; Mrs. Roe, Majors Walton and Byrne, 9th Regt., and their wives; Captains Imperatori and Thompson, 9th Regt.; Captain Elmes and Lieutenant Waldo, 69th Regt. General Roe said that he was very much pleased with the appearance and steadiness of the men. The ball of the non-commissioned officers, to be held at the armory on the night of Jan. 30, promises to be one of the best events of its kind ever given by the regiment.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Representing the War Department in the annual inspection of the Massachusetts militia are the following officers of the Army: Major John Bigelow, Jr., retired; Major Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps; Major Henry C. Davis, Coast Art. Corps; Major Elmer F. Taggart, 24th Inf.; Major Samuel L. Faison, 24th Inf.; Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav.; Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav.; Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, 3d Field Art., and Capt. L. E. Bennett, Coast Art. Corps.

Major John Bigelow, Jr., U.S.A., retired, detailed in 1908, as instructor of Troop B, 1st Squadron Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteer militia, has been relieved from that duty and reassigned to duty in the Inspector General's Department, M.V.M.

At the annual muster of the 71st N.Y., by officers representing the War Department and state, on Jan. 20, 797 officers and men were present and one officer and twenty-five men were absent. This makes a percentage of ninety-seven. Last year the regiment had 743 officers and men present, and nineteen absent. The net gain in membership this year over last is fifty-four. Companies E, G, H and K each had one hundred per cent. present. The latter company has a full membership of 103 officers and men. The figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff	21	0	19
Non. Comm. Staff	9	0	9
Hospital Corps	16	0	16
Band	13	0	13
Company	67	3	70
" A.	73	4	77
" B.	59	4	63
" C.	59	3	62
" D.	64	0	64
" E.	54	2	56
" F.	69	0	69
" G.	58	0	58
" H.	58	2	60
" I.	103	0	103
" K.	17	5	22
" M.	57	3	60
Total	797	26	823

Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will on Sunday, Feb. 14 next, complete a half century of service in the New York National Guard, divided between the 7th, 4th and 13th Regiments and the Coast Artillery. The occasion will be celebrated with a subscription dinner on Feb. 13 at the armory of the 13th Regiment in Brooklyn, in which some 2,500 present and former members of the Guard, who have served with General Austen, will take part. He will review the regiment at the armory on Feb. 15.

The board of officers of the 13th N.Y. has unanimously nominated Capt. Sydney Grant for the vacant majorship, and an election will shortly be held.

Squadron A, New York, Major Bridgman, will assemble at the armory for parade, review and troop drills on Wednesday night, Feb. 24.

A recent order issued by Adjutant General Henry, of New York, as to the pay of bands, says: "The status of men enlisted in or assigned to bands is precisely identical with that of enlisted men of other subdivisions of the regiment, battalion or squadron. When on duty under competent orders, they are entitled to pay under the same circumstances as other enlisted men are paid and at the rate fixed by Sec. 210, Military law. So much of the sixth clause, Par. 157, G.O. 11, s. 1901, A.G.O., as refers to music for military purposes, is hereby revoked. Hereafter no items covering expense for music after Jan. 6, 1909, will be approved for payment from military funds of regiments of the Corps of Engineers or of the Coast Artillery Corps. The foregoing will not be construed to prevent payment from military funds of reasonable compensation to chief musicians who devote a considerable part of their time to instruction of enlisted men of the band, nor will it operate to prevent enlisted men of bands from receiving compensation for service of a military character or otherwise from funds derived from sources other than that of the state. These payments, however, will be considered a gratuity and not a right. This order, it is held, will entail a great hardship upon organizations who must pay for bands out of their private funds. It will be impossible, it is said, to enlist professional bandsmen. There are only two regi-



ments in the state that have enlisted bands, and these are in the 9th and 13th Regiments. It will be impossible to find and enlist a sufficient number of musically-inclined amateurs, it is said, and train them in one season, and in the meantime organizations must either do away with bands or pay the professionals themselves. It is likely that the Military Council will be appealed to with a view to recommending the revocation of the order, or that it be held up for another season.

In honor of Lincoln's birthday, there will be appropriate exercises on the night of Feb. 12, in every armory in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, New York city. Mr. Hugh Hastings is chairman of the executive committee, and the exercises will consist of patriotic music and addresses, an invocation, and a benediction. The exercises will be free to the public at each armory. The Board of Aldermen have appropriated a sufficient sum to pay for bands, etc.

During the review of the 7th N.Y. on Jan. 27, by Hon. Robert Bacon, Secretary of State, there will be a presentation of the state decoration for long and faithful service to forty-three officers and men.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, who was in Washington, D.C., recently on official duties, was quite ill, being confined to his bed.

The 23d N.Y. has in contemplation an attractive summer trip. It is considered possible that Canada may be the objective point.

Plans were agreed upon Jan. 15 for the participation of New Jersey in the inauguration of Mr. Taft as President. The Governor was advised that quarters for himself and his personal staff had been engaged at the New Willard. It was practically agreed that the Governor should order out the 2d and 5th Regiments, as well as the Essex Troop to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. The legislature will make the necessary appropriation.

The 1st Co., C.A.C., Maryland National Guard, has been permanently assigned to duty with the Artillery District of Baltimore.

With a view to providing the District of Columbia National Guard with an up-to-date armory, a board of officers from the District visited New York city this week to inspect some of the newer armories to get points. The board, which was accompanied by an architect, consisted of Major E. H. Newmeyer, coms. general; Major William E. Harvey, Major Richard B. Simms, 2d Inf.; Major Glendie B. Young, 1st Inf.; and Lieutenant Holt, 2d Inf.

The 3d Battery, N.Y., Capt. Chauncey Matlock, is preparing for its review on Thursday night, Feb. 4, by Major General Roe, and some interesting evolutions will be given. Officers recently commissioned are 1st Lieut. George H. N. Hornby and 2d Lieut. Julian C. B. Stokes.

Pay for the National Guard of Pennsylvania is provided for in a bill to be offered by Senator Hulings, brigadier general of the 2d Brigade. This pay is to be granted for attendance at drills. It is provided that there shall be at least nine drills a year. Guardsmen who attend only one drill are to receive no compensation. Those attending two drills will be paid \$1, and those drilling three times a month are to receive \$1.75. Those who report at every drill during the month will be paid \$3, or \$27 a year. The total cost to the state will be \$130,000 a year.

A new company of Engineers for the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be known as "B," has been mustered in at Philadelphia, and it is attached to the 1st Brigade. The officers of the company are: Capt. St. George Cook, 1st Lieut. Eugene D. Hays, 2d Lieut. William H. Ford.

The inspection of the Militia of Indiana by the officers of the Regular Army will take place in the month of April, 1909.

The following officers of the National Guard will officiate at the school-boy rifle and sub-target rifle shooting tournament, to be held during the Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden, New York city, from Feb. 26 to March 6, 1909: Executive officer, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, N.Y.; chief range officer, Capt. George W. Corwin, O.O., 71st Regt., N.Y.; range officers, Major W. A. Tewes, N.J.; Major H. C. Wilson, 8th N.Y.; Capt. Charles J. Diegen, 22d Regt., N.Y.; Capt. Robert E. Huen, 71st N.Y.; Capt. K. Y. Casey, Delaware N.G.; Capt. A. E. Wells, 1st N.Y.; Capt. Herbert W. McBride, Indiana N.G.; Lieut. A. S. Jones, N.R.A.; surgeon, Capt. A. E. Prentice, 71st N.Y.

Co. I, 10th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., of Flushing, N.Y., has unanimously elected 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Dooley, from the supernumerary list captain, vice Klein, promoted major. He received eighty-two votes. Neither 1st Lieut. George W. Haviland or 2d Lieut. R. C. McCoy, would be candidates for the office.

#### 14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

The 14th N.Y., under command of Col. John H. Foote, was reviewed in its armory on the night of Jan. 15 by Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade. While the regiment made a creditable showing it has done much better, especially in the regimental drill which was spoiled somewhat by an apparent misunderstanding of orders by the C.O. of the 1st Battalion. Quite a number of new officers were also in the drill for the first time.

The regiment was first equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files front, divided into three battalions, and formed in line of masses for review, the battalion commanders being Majors George E. Libbey, Frederick W. Baldwin and Frederick H. Stevenson. The officers of General Eddy's staff present included Majors Robert G. Moran, Alfred E. Steers, Hubert S. Wynkoop, John B. Christoffel, Elliott Bigelow, Jr., Frederick J. Wood, Lieuts. Francis J. McCann and Walter F. Carlin, aides, and Brevet Major Joseph Hart, retired.

In the ceremony of evening parade, which was taken by Lieut. Col. William L. Garcia, the regiment was formed in line with the several companies unequalized. At the close of the military exercises the Guardsmen and friends enjoyed an excellent dance program, while General Eddy and other special guests were entertained by Colonel Foote and his officers. This was the regiment's first review of this season, as the armory has been undergoing repairs.

#### 22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

A review of the 22d N.Y., under command of Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, in honor of its ex-members enrolled in the Defendmen Association, was held in the armory on the night of Jan. 18, before a large audience. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, president of the Association, with a staff of some twenty prominent members, was the reviewing officer.

The regiment made a most excellent showing in the review, but in forming line for evening parade, the dressing was very slow, and the second battalion had enough interval between it and the first to admit another company. Otherwise both ceremonies were all that could be desired. The steadiness of the men was very notable, and in executing the order arms the pieces were grounded lightly. In passing in review the alignment of companies and distances was splendidly maintained. The two recently organized companies, L and M, also deserve praise for their appearance. In the evening parade, after the officers had returned to their posts from the front and center, Colonel Hotchkiss hit upon a new plan of honoring the colors, by having them posted at the reviewing point during the passage.

The regiment turned out twelve companies of sixteen files each, divided among the three battalions, which were commanded respectively by Major Murphy, Usher and Dyett. Among those on the staff of Colonel Thurston, during the review, were Gen. George W. Wingate, Col. John T. Camp, Capt. W. J. Maidhof, Capt. W. B. Smith, Dr. A. T. Weston, and Capt. E. W. Dayton.

Following the review Company C was presented with the Smith trophy for attendance, and Companies C and D with the Scott trophy for recruiting. Capt. W. B. Smith made the presentation speech to the former, and General Wingate to the latter. After the military ceremonies there was dancing

for members and guests, and the reviewing party and other special guests were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Hotchkiss and his officers.

#### 23D N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM A. STOKES.

Members of the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., certainly made a fine exhibition in a review, drill and parade, at the armory on the night of Jan. 16, before Col. Sir. Henry M. Pellatt, A.D.C. Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, Canada, who made the long journey especially to accept the honor. Colonel Pellatt, who is of imposing physical proportions, and had a handsome military bearing, was accompanied by a staff consisting of Lieut. Col. E. A. Gunther, Major A. G. Peuchen, Capt. G. C. Royce, Capt. S. W. Band, Lieut. R. L. Kleiser, and Lieut. W. W. Berry, adjutant. The latter is a member of the Australian Rifles, attached for service with the Queen's Own Rifles, and the reviewing party were big men physically, and made a most favorable impression. During the review Colonel Pellatt carried a swagger stick.

Sir Henry and all his staff wore dark green uniforms heavily braided, with a Persian lamb bushy as a head dress, with an osprey plume or red and white and dark leather equipments. Lieutenant Berry wore a cap and fair leather equipments.

Previous to the military functions the regimental band, under Bandmaster Shannon, gave a splendidly rendered concert, which the large audience was not slow to appreciate. The drill hall was also tastefully decorated in honor of the visitors in which the "Union Jack" of England was included.

Under the direction of Adjutant John H. Ingraham, the regiment was formed in line of masses for review with twelve companies of sixteen files each, divided into three battalions. The battalion commanders were Majors Fred A. Wells, Major William Du Bois and Major Frank A. Martin.

Colonel Stokes taking command of the regiment, Colonel Pellatt and staff was escorted into the drill hall by Gen. John G. Eddy and staff, commanding the 2d Brigade, on his right, and by Capt. John H. Ingraham, adjutant of the 23d, and Capt. J. T. Musson, I.S.A.P., 23d on his left, the audience applauding.

During the standing review, the men could not have stood steadier, and as the reviewing party reached the colors, Colonel Pellatt halted and examined the silver bands on the staffs of the colors for its Civil War, and state service. He showed great interest in all details.

In the passage the companies went by in fine shape. Then followed a regimental drill under Colonel Stokes, which was splendidly executed, bringing well merited applause from the audience, especially the advance in column of battalions. The men were evidently on their mettle, and with the ceremony of evening parade, which was under command of Lieut. Col. Frank H. Norton, which followed, it was the best exhibition the regiment has given in a long time. At retreat the band, in honor of the reviewing officer played "God Save the King," followed by the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Canadian visitors and special guests were next pleasantly entertained at a collation by Colonel Stokes and his officers. Prominent among the guests were General Eddy and staff, Gen. George W. Wingate, Gen. J. B. Frothingham, Col. W. F. Morris, 9th Regiment; Captain Kemp, 15th; Adjutant McCutcheon, 47th Regiment; Gen. A. L. Kline, retired, and Major Stevenson, 14th Regiment.

Colonel Pellatt told a representative of the Army and Navy Journal, that both he and his officers were very much impressed with the showing made by the 23d, which he said was among the best he had ever seen. He commented on the steadiness of the men, and their quickness in responding to commands, and the superior personnel. He also spoke of the fine armory of the regiment, and of the extreme courtesy and good fellowship which he and his party had experienced at the hands of Colonel Stokes, Lieut. Colonel Norton, Major Du Bois and other officers. "We were almost killed with kindness," he said, "and the visit was a most delightful one in every way." Before departing for home Sir Henry wrote a letter to Colonel Stokes, thanking him for the hospitality shown and congratulating him on the smartness of officers, N.G.N.Y., and men, both on and off parade, and he commended Colonel Stokes, he said, justified in being so proud of his command.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

GIOVANNI.—If you re-enlisted within three months after your first discharge, in 1908, and since the enactment of the new pay bill, May 11, 1908, you are entitled to the bounty.

T. H. R. asks: Does S.O. No. 82, Navy Dept., published in your issue of July 18, 1908, refer to duplicates of the West India campaign badges, as well as Spanish, Philippine and China badges, that may have been lost? Answer: As the badge is not specified, you had better make application through the channel, specifying how lost, etc.

PHOENIX.—The authority for the detail of officers to colleges as professors is cited on pages 78-79 of the Army List and Directory, where you will find the various classes of institutions given, as prescribed by G.O. 155, W.D., 1907. Retired officers are not compelled to accept detail to college duty, and when they do accept such duty, both commutation of quarters and the extra-duty pay to which such detail may entitle them are paid by the school. The Government in such case pays only the retired pay. See page 225, U.S. Stat. at Large 58th Cong., 2d Session, Chap. 1403. Those retired officers detailed on their own application, under the Act of Nov. 3, 1893, are entitled to receive the full pay of their rank from the government, but not commutation of quarters. Apply to Secretary of War for detail, and it would be well to enclose or refer to the letter of the college head requesting your detail.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) When an enlisted man applies for permission to purchase his discharge, it is necessary for him to enclose a letter from the firm for whom he is going to work, stating that he is going to get a certain salary? (2) When the purchase price is \$90 and he has \$50 to his credit on clothing, is it necessary for him to deposit \$90 with the paymaster or can he deposit \$40 and get his discharge? Answer: (1) No. (2) If you are sure of your credit of \$50, a deposit of \$40 would be proper, as A.R. 1388 prescribes that: "If an enlisted man deposits money with the company or post commander, the same to be applied for purchase of his discharge, the officer will immediately upon receipt of order for discharge of the man forward the money to a paymaster for deposit and send to the Paymaster General the usual notification of deposit. On return of the deposit book by the paymaster, the final statements can be completed by notation of the deposit thereon, thus showing on their face the total credit of the soldier, which must in every case be sufficient to cover all indebtedness to the United States."

W. O. W.—The selections for appointment as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, are still under consideration. If appointed, you will be promptly notified.

H. H.—The Army Centenary Association, when incorporated last April, at 70 W. Forty-sixth street, New York, had for its secretary Henry P. Fry.

EX-SOLDIER.—The regulations do not permit the re-enlistment of a dishonorably discharged man. If the man was discharged from the Marine Corps he should state his case to the Commandant, Marine Corps, giving full details.

W. K.—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter is in command of the Department of Missouri. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton now commands Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

P. Z. asks: How many retired enlisted men of the Army are there, and how many of the Navy? Answer 3,100 and 240 respectively.

J. M. T.—The answer to A. M. P. is a literal quotation from the Navy Regulations, but A.R. 183 distinctly states that the Army service entitling to double computation toward retirement is "length of war service with the Army in the

field, or with the Navy or Marine Corps in active service (either as Volunteer or Regular) during the war of the rebellion, and actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippines, Island of Guam, Alaska, or Panama, or prior to April 23, 1904, in Porto Rico." See G.O. 128, W.D., 1908.

E. A. H.—The second widowhood of your aunt would seem to restore to her the right to pension on account of her first husband, a Civil War veteran. Send application to Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

RUDOLF VACLAW.—When your friend has been in this country for two years since the end of the enlistment period during which he absented himself from service, he may not be punished as a deserter, by virtue of the statute of limitations applying thereto. Meanwhile, if he wishes to amend for his rash act, let him surrender himself to the C.O. of a recruiting office or at the place of desertion, serve out the time for which he enlisted, and receive a discharge in accordance with his subsequent service and conduct, and if such discharge be ordinary or honorable he would, no doubt, be available for re-enlistment if physically qualified.

INTERESTED asks: (1). What is the pay of a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery? (2). What advantages has an enlisted man over a civilian in taking examination for second lieutenant? (3). What studies should one pursue to prepare for the examination? (4). What are the qualifications of a second lieutenant? (5). What is the age limit? Answer: (1). \$1,700 first five years. (2). He is given precedence as shown in Par. 27, A.R. (3). Address Adjutant General for list of subjects. (4). Pars. 27 to 37, A.R. govern. (5). Under thirty years (see Par. 28).

C. G. D. writes: I do not wonder that old soldiers love the Journal. No trouble seems too great when their interests are concerned. Please accept my sincere thanks for your courtesy and promptness in furnishing the desired information. Answer: Both the old and the new members of the Services and their friends are granted the use of our facilities for solving the problems that perplex. We especially welcome questions whose answers will be of interest to more than the one seeking such information, and for that reason cannot answer questions by mail. All queries should be signed with full name of writer, which, of course, we do not publish.

W. T. D.—The bronze medal commemorative of the battle-cruise will soon be on sale to the general public at one dollar. As it is not a campaign badge or one prescribed or allowed by regulations it is not to be worn when in uniform. As a decoration it will occupy the same position as political campaign buttons, unless there is legislation to the contrary before they are ready for issue. In a parade of Spanish War veterans you would be governed by the rules of that order as to uniform decorations.

A. N. jr., asks address of Adelard Dufault, formerly of Troop L, 16th Cav. Answer: Write to Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., stating reasons for making inquiry.

L. A. C. asks: What Infantry regiments are on the roster for foreign service in 1910? Answer: All future movements so far given out are noted in our table Army Stations, in another column.

J. G.—As to appointments on Panama police force we would refer you to the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

TEXAS asks: Who is the father of the 25-year retirement bill, and how does it stand? Answer: Mr. Bates introduced three such bills, H.R. 4890, 7708 and 19361; Mr. Bingham, H.R. 7641; Mr. Wanger, H.R. 10579 and 19540; Mr. Kahn, H.R. 4813. In the Senate Mr. Penrose introduced S. 2446 and 7094; Mr. Dick, S. 6260; Mr. Knox, S. 6313. Not one of these bills has been reported from committee, and unless passed before March 4 next they will all be dead, and to be considered by the next Congress would need to be re-introduced.

J. M. M. asks: Am I entitled to a Philippine campaign badge? I enlisted March 21, 1899, and was discharged Dec. 4, 1899, for enlisting under age; my discharge was "without out honor." Was re-instated Feb. 8, 1903. Answer: This involves a question not settled. You should ask C.O. to list you and then have Adjutant General take up case for decision.

C. V. H.—Watch our columns closely and you will find full account of progress made in Service legislation. The bill S. 2671, to provide 612 additional officers for the Army, passed the Senate last session, and is now in House Military Committee, which is expected soon to report the bill.

E. D.—For information concerning the 25-year retirement bills see answer to "Texas" in this issue.

L. M. B.—Campaign badges are now ready for issue. Apply through your C.O. S.O. 81, N.D., 1908, gives full information as to service in Navy entitling to badge. There is no such publication as a register of the naval reserve, there being no national organization of that name. Several states have a naval militia and by application to the A.G. of the individual state you may secure the information desired.

EX-SOLDIER.—If you were in the Service Jan. 11, 1905, and had had service which entitled you to the medal for service in Porto Rico expedition in 1908, write to the Adjutant General, stating your claim.

E. J. C. asks: May a man apply for an examination for a commissioned officer if discharged by reason of S.O. 41, A.G.O. Washington, Feb. 18, 1903, with character good? Answer: He must be in the Service at time of application and appointment, to come in the enlisted men's list, which has precedence over applications, from civil life. See A.R. 27, etc.

C. A. D.—The report of Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 13th U.S. Cav., on the American Lake maneuvers was briefed in our issue of Jan. 16, page 537. The report was issued by Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, commanding Department of Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington state, from whom perhaps you could secure a copy, though it is not on sale.

S. H.—Both the U.S. Army and the National Guard are now armed with the new Springfield rifle. It was adopted some six years ago and superseded the Krag. The new Springfield, model of 1903, is a rifle of .30 caliber, the diameter of the bullet being about that of an ordinary lead pencil. The maximum range is 4,781 yards, and the piece is sighted up to 2,000 yards.

J. O. B.—When an officer is ordered up for promotion and retired on account of disability in line of duty, with advance grade he receives a commission of the advance grade, and is paid the prescribed proportion of the pay of that grade, which proportion is 75 per cent. after forty years' service. See Rev. Stat. 1251.

H. O. R.—You do not say where you were serving when you deserted. The war stopped in Cuba July 17, 1898; in Porto Rico Aug. 13, 1898; but there was "war" in the Philippines until July 4, 1902, and in Mindanao until Dec. 31, 1904. You would have no protection under the statute of limitations until two years after the expiration of the enlistment period during which you deserted.

J. T.—The Veterinary bill, H.R. 11790, introduced in the House by Mr. Hull last session, is still in committee. Likewise S. 654, which passed the Senate at the last session, and no report on which has come before the House.

H. G. B. asks: Can an enlisted man in the Hospital Corps obtain a position as clerk in any of the branches of the War Department at Chicago, Ill.? Is the position obtained through Civil Service examination, and if so, to whom to apply for the necessary blanks? If examination was passed successfully, would there be any prospects of a discharge by favor from the U.S. Army, so as to accept the position? Answer: Write Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for blanks. Discharge may be purchased after one year's enlisted service on approval of C.O.

CADET.—You will find the future movements of Infantry regiments, as far as given out, published under our table of "Army Stations." The Adjutant General of the Army will inform you as to a particular vacancy in cadetships to the Military Academy, but information as to the complete list is withheld for obvious reasons.



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NEW YORK

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19, 1909.

The full schedule of the Naval Academy field and track team has been announced and is by far the most interesting ever presented here. The meets are on the first four Sundays in May and are as follows: May 1, Johns Hopkins; 8, Columbia; 15, University of Pennsylvania; 22, Princeton. Pennsylvania and Princeton have never opposed the midshipmen in this line of sport and their standing in this line is ahead of anything the Navy has attempted. Columbia is also fairly strong, but was defeated by the Academy last season along with Johns Hopkins.

Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, of the Navy, will be head coach of the Navy football team again next season. Jack Cates, the ex-Yale end, will probably be field coach again, and one of the assistants will be "Tad" Jones, the famous Yale quarterback.

The Navy Athletic Association has elected its executive committee for the year. Comdr. Charles A. Gove, commandant of midshipmen, is president ex-officio of the association. The other ex-officio members are Prof. O. G. Dodge, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin and Surg. W. N. McDowell. The other members are: Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, football; Lieut. Walter N. Vernon, baseball; Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. Brittain, boating; Lieut. Comdr. John F. Hines, field and track; Lieut. Theodore L. Johnson, rifle team; Lieut. A. W. Johnson, fencing; Lieut. Comdr. Michael E. Trench, basketball; Lieut. Comdr. William H. G. Bullard, tennis; lacrosse, golf and other sports not specially mentioned. The principal duties of the officers is to look out for the needs of the different squads. Capt. William F. Halsey, retired, Comdr. William S. Sims and Lieut. Needham L. Jones were elected Washington representatives on the committee. The secretary and treasurer of the association has not yet been named, but it is expected that Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin will be retained.

Secretary Lieut. Newberry has accepted the voluntary resignation of Midshipman Francis P. McCarthy, a graduate of the class of 1906, assigned to the battleship Idaho. He was appointed from New York, and resigned because of his father's failing health and the necessity of taking charge of his business.

Midshipman Percy W. Northcott has resigned the captaincy of the Navy field and track team, and Marion G. Robertson has been elected to the vacancy.

Midshipman C. W. Mailley, of the first class, is a patient at the Naval Hospital at Las Animas, Colo. Midshipman William E. Farrell, of the second class, is also a patient at this hospital. Midshipman Farrell was operated upon about a year ago at the naval hospital here for a disease of the bones of the knee. He was formerly a member of the Naval Academy boat crew.

A medical board, consisting of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd and George E. Harman, and Med. Insp. Henry T. Percy, U.S.N., assembled at the Naval Academy Friday, of last week, for the purpose of conducting a general investigation of the medical and sanitary conditions of the institution. It is understood that no special condition or incident has caused the assembling of this board, but that it was thought proper, in view of the completion of the new buildings, and the establishment of new systems of caring for cases of illness among the midshipmen.

It is possible that the midshipmen may be given permission to play basketball against Georgetown in Washington on March 3 next. The Naval Academy team rarely plays away from Annapolis, but an exception may be made because the brigade of midshipmen will be in Washington that evening preparatory to the parade on the next day. Two games have been played between the two teams and each have won one by a close score. Efforts have been made to bring the Princeton crew to Annapolis during the coming season for a race against the Navy crew, but up to the present they have not been successful. A race is still possible, however.

Midshipman W. L. Eisenach, of the third class, has resigned.

The mail facilities at the Naval Academy have for a long time been inadequate. They are much the same to-day with a brigade of over eight hundred midshipmen as some years ago when there was but a battalion of two or three hundred. The current issue of the Naval Academy Bulletin, a weekly published by the midshipmen speaks of the need of a branch post-office in the Academy.

Georgetown and the Naval Academy will play their third basketball game here Saturday, Jan. 23, the game being scheduled with George Washington, for that date, having been called off.

The Van Dorn Iron Works, of Cleveland, Ohio, have erected a "brig" at the marine barracks. The brig consists of iron cells, the same as on a ship, which confine the recalcitrants, the delinquent or the disobedient.

The flag which is understood to be that carried by the 1st Maryland Confederate Battery during the Civil War, and which was captured by the 123d Ohio Infantry at the battle of Hatcher's Run, has arrived in Annapolis and is being cared for at the office of the Adjutant General, pending its placing in the flag room at the State House, which will be done with appropriate ceremony. The flag was returned by reason of a special act of the Ohio legislature, recommended by Governor Harris, of that state upon the suggestion of Governor Warfield of Maryland, made when the latter visited Ohio shortly before the conclusion of his term of office.

Another informal matinee hop was held last week, Wednesday, in the loft, a cozy nook above the steam engineering building.

Mrs. F. R. Brainard, widow of Lieutenant Brainard, U.S.N., is spending the winter here with her brother, Mr. Frank Munroe, at Murray Hill. Miss Margaret Breckinridge, of Louisville, Ky., who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Bergland, of Baltimore, has returned and is with her sister, Mrs. Hines, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hines, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy. Naval Constr. Irving Yates, U.S.N., and Mrs. Yates and infant daughter are visiting Mrs. Yates's father, Mr. Samuel Brooke, Murray Hill. Mrs. Yates was before her marriage Miss Clarice B. Brooke, of Annapolis.

Unable to make any headway against the speed and stamina of the midshipmen, the basketball team of the Baltimore City College was defeated by the score of 38 to 9 Saturday afternoon. The local team had a chance to try out a number of new men, and of these Hill did the best work. The Navy line-up was: Manock, Bischoff, Hill, Nixon, forwards; Douglas, Ertz, center; Bunkley, Jacobs, Wills, Train, guards.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 18, 1909.

The depot had a second taste of real winter weather on Sunday night, and at reveille on Monday there were twelve inches of snow on the level. The Mississippi river at the post was frozen solidly from bank to bank. On Tuesday we

had another snow storm, but only about three inches of snow fell.

The board to examine applicants for the Military Academy at West Point met on Tuesday, and of 139 names on the list only 92 young men reported, and before the close of the ordeal six more dropped out, leaving only about sixty per cent. of the class. Of the sons of officers of the Army who reported, Mr. Crane, son of Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf., was cared for by Colonel Getty; Mr. John E. McMahon, son of Major John E. McMahon, Field Art., by Captain Symmonds, and Mr. Joseph Green, son of Lieut. J. O. Green, retired, by Major Walke. The class apparently contained very promising material, and it is believed that the young men will give good accounts of themselves. Special interest attached to the first applicant for entrance from the Philippine Islands. His name is Sotero Baluyut and he comes from San Fernando, Pampanga, P.I. He is twenty years old and has spent a little more than three years in this country. He has been a student of the Iowa State University, and in addition to speaking English fluently he gives evidence of having improved his opportunities for study and observation.

The old saying that "murder will out" was verified a few days ago when a telegram was received at the depot from a sheriff of an outlying county of Oklahoma stating that a convict held at that place had confessed to the murder of a recruit named Oswald Schaden, whose body was recovered from the river at Herculaneum, a few miles below the depot, in June last. Schaden's skull had been fractured, and there were many suspicious circumstances connected with his death, but it was finally decided by the coroner that he had been killed by a passing train on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker and Miss Bunker arrived at the post on Sunday, Jan. 10. As this was the debut of young Miss Bunker in Army circles, she has been the recipient of a very warm welcome. Mrs. Pope accompanied Mrs. Bunker and will remain as her guest until Capt. and Mrs. Bunker leave for their new station at Fort Adams, R.I. Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley returned Tuesday after quite a prolonged visit in the East. Mrs. Bradley spent the Christmas holidays with her son, who is at the Naval Academy. Capt. G. Soudard Turner and Capt. Francis J. McConnell represented the Army at a meeting of the American Aero Club in St. Louis on Wednesday evening. Miss Blanche Turner left Sunday for California, where she will visit her brother, Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C., who is stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, and will later visit friends in Southern California.

Only three applicants for entrance into the Medical Corps of the Army reported for examination before the board convened at this post, viz., Dr. Hayhurst, of Taylor, Mo.; Dr. Gallagher, of St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. O'Reilly, of Glasgow, Ill. Mrs. Mabey, wife of Capt. James I. Mabey, M.C., arrived on Saturday, Jan. 3. On Sunday evening Major R. N. Winn, M.C., entertained at dinner, his guests being Capt. and Mrs. Mabey and Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, M.C. There was the usual roller skating in the mess hall following the band concert on Friday evening. Afterward Capt. and Mrs. Julius C. Gregory, M.C., entertained informally Capt. and Mrs. Mabey, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer and Major Winn. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Helms entertained Miss Elizabeth Getty and Mr. Crane and Capt. G. S. Turner.

Mr. Wildur Ramsay and Mr. Junius Jones, who were applicants for entrance into the Military Academy, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Julius C. Gregory during the week. Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th Inf., gave a theater party at the Century on Monday evening, Jan. 18, to see "The Top o' the World." His guests were: Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rumsey, Jr., and Miss Julia Reynolds, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cline Nugent, of St. Louis, entertained at a large fancy dress and masquerade ball on Friday evening, given at the St. Louis Club, and a feature of the present gay season. Among the guests were: Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., and Capt. F. J. McConnell, from the depot. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rumsey, Jr., of St. Louis, gave a masquerade at their home in Westminster place on Thursday evening, and among their guests were: Capt. G. Soudard Turner and Capt. Francis J. McConnell. Several officers attended the annual "skit" of the Raquet Club of St. Louis on Saturday night and had a most enjoyable evening. The entertainment sparkled with wit and humor, and the Raquet Club fair to rival the celebrated "Gridiron Club" of Washington.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 18, 1909.

The first of a series of three card parties was given by Mrs. A. C. Knowles Saturday afternoon, when the guests were the wives of the Army School of the Line. Mrs. Knowles was assisted by Mrs. P. B. Malone, Mrs. H. V. Evans, Mrs. E. A. Foy and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter were the hosts at a dinner Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Clark. The guests' places were designated by dainty hand-painted cards, and the other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge and Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Burt. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and Miss Fuller attended grand opera at the Schukert in Kansas City Saturday. Lieut. R. P. Howell, Jr., entertained Mrs. Roger Black and Miss Thomas, of Pittsburgh, Pa., at dinner Saturday at the engineers' mess. Miss Cole, sister of Capt. E. T. Cote, gave a party at Hurrie's in the city Wednesday to twenty guests. Lieut. Douglas McArthur has returned from a month's absence in Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan gave a delightful tea Sunday afternoon. Capt. M. C. Kerth gave a dinner at his quarters Friday evening in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Herbert A. White, Capt. and Mrs. Sherrill, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Ann Ryan and Capt. J. B. Allison.

Miss Pollock, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. W. A. Nichols, left Saturday for Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Henry will come this week from Fort Snelling, Minn., to be the guests of Mrs. Henry's parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McCloughry, of the Federal prison. Capt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Clark left Thursday for their new station at Washington, D.C.

The ten-pin game Wednesday night, at the Y.M.C.A. bowling alley, between the Fort team and the city team resulted in the post team scoring 1,972 pins against 1,805 by the city team. This was the second game of six to be played. The first ball of the Engineer Social Club was considered a grand success by all who attended. A beautiful bouquet was presented to the leaders of the grand march, Major Flagler and Mrs. W. C. Caples.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames entertained with cards followed by a chafing dish supper, Wednesday evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Mrs. O. L. Spaulding, Miss Hicock and Mr. and Mrs. George Chandler, of Chicago. The first social afternoon of the Philomathean Club, Wednesday at the home of Mrs. W. K. Jones was an enjoyable affair. The entertainment of the afternoon was illustrated songs by club members, and refreshments were served later. Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad entertained Thursday

afternoon with a tea for Mrs. Jens Bugge. Mrs. Clarence H. Knight, of St. Louis, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster.

The Army Y.M.C.A. bowling team defeated the City Y.M.C.A. team Wednesday by a score of 1,972 to 1,805 in the game played at the Y.M.C.A. in the city.

Mrs. R. R. Wood was hostess Wednesday afternoon at a charming informal tea given for Mrs. Elmer W. Clark, who has been her home guest, and who left Thursday for Washington. Mrs. Wood was assisted by Mrs. T. H. Slavens and Mrs. F. L. Munson. The guests were limited to the intimate friends of Mrs. Clark. Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller entertained with a bridge party Friday afternoon in compliment to Miss Lucille Kittson, of St. Paul. Miss Lucille Kittson, of St. Paul, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan. Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, 12th Inf., has arrived to take examination for promotion.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 16, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill gave a very pretty dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Myer to which twelve of Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Myer's friends were invited to meet his son and daughter. General Myer and his aide, Mr. Mackall, are on an inspection of Fort Bliss. Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman's guests, Mrs. and Miss Begg, of Boston, are here for the winter.

Col. Lotus Niles entertained several of his friends at a theater party on Wednesday. Miss Adams, his niece from Montana, will spend the winter at the post. Dr. Powell, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife and daughter are at the Menger Hotel. Mrs. Powell will be remembered by old San Antonians as Adele Grenet. Col. and Mrs. Starr, U.S.A., are enjoying the winter in San Antonio.

Major and Mrs. Berry gave a delightful high tea in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Doyle. Mrs. Doyle's bridesmaids received with her and the Artillery red in the decorations was a pretty compliment to the young people. Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Morton poured tea, and Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. McIntyre served punch. The bowling alley at the post has been enjoyed by the following guests: Lieut. and Mrs. Hearn, with them Misses Edith and Elsie Burbank, Elsie Budd, McDougal, Compton and Kyler, Lieutenants Cheney, Buckner, Johnson, Hollingsworth, Tucker, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Nolan, Mr. Kullack, Mr. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Brown. All enjoyed the sport and there are some fine shots among them. After the game they adjourned to the quarters of Miss Hearn's for a lovely hot supper.

Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre entertained with a dinner at the Artillery—their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Miss Smith and Captain Nicklin. Ex-Governor of Kentucky S. B. Buckner and his wife are the guests of their son, Lieutenant Buckner, at Fort Sam Houston. Several young ladies are visiting the post. Miss Julia Cabanè, of St. Louis, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Fleming and her many friends are welcoming her return, as she visited here two years ago. Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall have for their guests this winter Miss Lewis and Miss Green, from Kentucky. Mrs. Meeder's sister, Miss Kyle, of New York, is at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Henry L. Ripley, of Fort Sam Houston, entertained at cards, complimentary to Miss Garward, of New Brunswick. Miss Louise Gerard entertained several guests at dinner. The place cards bore verses apropos to the persons and were a source of much merriment. Covers were laid for Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Rowalle, Miss Reynolds, of Florida, Miss Laura Gerard, Colonel Niles, Lieutenant Woodson, Messrs. Wynne, Lemley, of New York, and Brownlee. Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill entertained at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Carey, Major and Mrs. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer. Mrs. Frederick Lemley, of New York, entertained Mrs. Marion Gibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter Harris, Misses Helen and Merriam Clarke, Miss Reynolds, Miss Warren, Miss Gerard, Miss Rowalle, Captain Knox and Merry, Lieutenants Thorpe, Hughes and Brownlee. Miss Helen Clark, of the arsenal, entertained at dinner a party of eight. After dinner the guests attended the officers' hop at the post. Major and Mrs. Tripp and Miss Tripp were entertained by Mrs. Agnew at the "Hutchins." Lieutenant Wilson and his bride have moved into their quarters at the new post.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 17, 1909.

Capt. R. C. Williams, recently of the 13th Cavalry, who has been detailed to the Pay Department, left last week for his new station, Denver, Colo. Mrs. Williams will not join him for a week or two. Captain Valentine, who takes Captain Williams's place in the 13th, has arrived, and as Mrs. Valentine is not with him at present, he has taken rooms in the old club building. Lieut. E. V. Armstrong returned a few days ago from a month's leave spent in Delaware. Lieutenant Reisinger has also returned from a three months' visit in Franklin, Pa.

Lieut. G. F. Ralton, 13th Cav., and Miss Helen Clark, of Highland Park, Ill., were married Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 13, at the bride's home on Maple avenue. The immediate family and a few friends were present. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for New York, where they will remain for a week or so before returning to Fort Sheridan.

Miss Fox is the guest of Mrs. Pillow and will be with her for some time.

A beautiful reception was given for Gen. and Mrs. Grant last Wednesday afternoon by the officers and ladies of this garrison. It was held in the post hop room, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Flags, guidons and wreaths of smilax adorned the walls and chandeliers, and oriental rugs, palms and furniture tastefully arranged gave the big room a truly luxurious air. The stage, where a string orchestra played, was entirely curtained with smilax, and even the stairway leading from the hall below was turned into a green lane, with evergreens and ferns. A delicious buffet luncheon was served. Mrs. Chatfield served coffee, Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Robinson punch, Mrs. Pillow and Mrs. Brown salad, and Mrs. Seigle tea.

Major and Mrs. Lewis received with Gen. and Mrs. Grant, standing under a green bower near the door. Mrs. Grant was gowned in gold and black; Mrs. Lewis in white lace, over white satin; Mrs. Chatfield in a lavender and white imported costume; Mrs. Ryan in gray crepe, trimmed in silver; Mrs. Pillow in white lace; Mrs. Brown in pink velvet; Mrs. Robinson in dark blue satin; and Mrs. Seigle in a light blue silk empire gown. Gen. and Mrs. Grant left at five o'clock, and later in the evening the rugs were taken up and the young people had an impromptu dance.

Among the guests were: Rear Admiral Albert Ross, Gen. and Mrs. Hardin, Major Voltmann, Captain Bowley, Captain Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. Fletcham, Miss Stuart, of Lake Forest; Mr. Hadway, Mr. Booker, Miss Riley, and Miss Stuart, of Wilmette; Capt. and Mrs. Kemper and Dr. Stott.

The Bridge Club met this week at Mrs. Carter's.

## FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16, 1909.

Early Saturday morning at 1:05 a.m., "fire call" sounded and in a few moments the post fire brigade had three streams of water on the fire at the property depot. The utility of the regular monthly fire drill was made apparent, and there was not any confusion or loss of time. The fire had a good start in the basement, and as thousands of dollars of valuable electric apparatus and Signal Corps property are stored here, it was sent to the Omaha City Fire Department for assistance. The men of the city fire department rendered excellent help and soon the fire was out, doing about \$2,000 worth of damage. The post authorities feel deeply indebted to the city fire department. Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, acting post commander, appointed a board consisting of Captain Oury, Lieutenants Haskell and Ware, to investigate the cause



of the conflagration. Captain Oury, fire marshall, had control of the post fire brigade, and no trained firemen could have done better work.

Colonel Glassford is attending a G.C.M. at Fort Robinson, Neb. It was with much regret that the people of Fort Omaha learned of the order transferring Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, chief surgeon of the department of the Missouri, to the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Davis have made many sincere friends there.

Co. D, Signal Corps, will soon start a paper called "The Buzzer," devoted especially to Signal Corps work, and will have as its managing editor, Sergt. Earle H. Fuller, and Sergt. Sam B. French as advertising manager. Questions on electrical work will be answered by Master Electrician Nordquist.

Captain Clifton, a new arrival at the post, has been appointed assistant fire marshall. Capt. Otto Nesmith, who lately appeared before a retiring board, has received notice that the action of the board in not retiring him met with the approval of the War Department.

The scarlet fever in the family of Master Electrician Edwards has entirely disappeared and the house is released from quarantine. There were three cases, none very serious, and to show the care exercised by the medical department, it will be necessary for even the paper on the walls to be entirely removed and new paper substituted. The surgeon has fumigated the entire house and had the woodwork washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

The Chief of the Omaha fire department paid the work of the post fire brigade a fine compliment on the work accomplished at the recent fire; he said that no trained firemen could have done better, and if it had not been for the quick and intelligent work of the pipemen the building would have been a total wreck; quite a nice compliment coming from one of the best fire chiefs in the United States.

Miss Galbraith, daughter of Major J. G. Galbraith, gave a matinee party on Friday for Miss Higgins of St. Louis, Mo., who is visiting Miss Johnston, at Fort Crook. Those making up the party were Mrs. Bennett, Miss Higgins, Miss Johnston, Miss Valentine, Mrs. William Haskell and the hostess. Mrs. Otto Nesmith was hostess Tuesday afternoon at the meeting of the Fort Omaha Bridge Club. The members present were Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Louise Kennedy and Mrs. Haskell; guests from the city were the department ladies, Mrs. Carter and daughter, Mrs. Will Carter, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Robert Gilmore, Mrs. Lee Hamilton. Fort Crook was represented by Mrs. Hentig and Miss Plummer. The prize, a handsome deck of cards, was won by Mrs. Evans.

Mrs. Davis, mother of Mrs. W. A. Glassford, passed her seventy-fifth birthday at Fort Omaha. Mrs. Glassford gave a small family party in honor of the occasion, last Sunday at noon. Miss Louise Kennedy gave a theater party in honor of Miss Higgins, who is a guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston at Fort Crook. Those present were Miss Valentine, Miss Galbraith, Miss Bourke, Miss Switzer, Miss Aimee Gilmore, Miss Eastman. Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Kennedy chaperoned the party. After the theater the party adjourned to Hansom's café for refreshments. J. S. K.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 9, 1909.

For the past week this post has been through a period of low thermometer. On Thursday morning the thermometer registered forty-eight degrees below zero. All mercury thermometers have been frozen and dependence is placed solely in spirit registers. Snow is two feet deep on the level and the mails come every once in a while.

The 2d U.S. Infantry gave their first performance Monday night in the post theater. On Friday night they played at Great Falls, Mont., to a crowded house. Lieuts. Charles S. Caffery and L. R. Fredendall, 2d Inf., were in Great Falls in charge of the minstrel show, returning early Sunday morning.

Eighty recruits from Columbus Barracks and Jefferson Barracks arrived during the past week. They are in quarantine, due to two cases of measles and one suspected case of spinal meningitis. These men will be assigned to the companies of the 2d Infantry here, after the wholesale discharges on Jan. 12. Major W. G. Gambrell, paymaster, will return on Monday to pay the command for December, and the men discharged. He and his clerk, Mr. Karnes, will be the guests of Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 2d Inf.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kumppe entertained at a delightful dinner Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for six. Ladies' night at the Fort Assiniboine Club on Tuesday, despite the extremely cold weather, was a delightful affair as usual. After the club dance Capt. and Mrs. Freeman gave a Swiss supper, particularly charming for its oddity and unique features.

Fire call on Friday morning just before reveille brought everyone out when the cold was most intense. Fortunately it was only a fire due, at Dr. Woodbury's quarters, which was extinguished before the arrival of the first hose company.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained the bachelor officers at a New Year's dinner on Friday. The appointments of their quarters were most effective, with holly, evergreen and mistletoe. Each guest found a miniature Christmas tree at his plate.

Lieut. James K. Ashburn, M.R.C., will commence his examination for a commission in the Medical Corps on Monday.

New Year's eve the officers and ladies of the post gave an informal ball in the post hall. The committee in charge was composed of Captains Freeman and Lieutenants Mitchell and Caffery. "Taps" was sounded at the close of the old year and 1909 brought into this frozen portion of the world with reveille, after which all present toasted the new year. The guests from Havre were few, by reason of the extreme cold. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 2d U.S. Infantry Minstrels, under the direction of Corporal Davis, and delicious refreshments were served. As usual the decoration of the hall was very beautiful.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1909.

The basketball game on Saturday afternoon resulted in a victory for West Point over Wesleyan by a score of 23-9 in a game in which the visitors were out-played at every stage. The first half ended 7-2, in favor of West Point. The West Point lineup was: Devers and Conard, forwards; Surles, center; Beardslee and Catron, guards.

A delightful reception with dancing was given by Col. and Mrs. Scott in honor of the members of the Board of Visitors and the ladies accompanying them, on Tuesday evening, in Cullum Hall. It was midnight before the guests dispersed. The board left on Wednesday afternoon. Hon. Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana, was elected president at the meeting of the board for organization.

"The Red Cross" was the title of the paper read before the Reading Club at the meeting held at Mrs. Lewis's on Thursday afternoon. Colonel Fieberg gave an exceedingly interesting illustrated talk in the cadet chapel on last Friday evening, Jan. 15, on the work which has been accomplished and is being accomplished by Colonel Goethals in the construction of the Panama Canal, and of some of the difficulties encountered in that work. A very carefully selected program delighted the music-loving audience, to whom Musician Leimer's name on the list always promises a rare treat, and the concert in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. At the morning service in Memorial Hall on Sunday the chaplain was assisted by Bishop Greer, who preached the sermon. The Bishop was the guest of honor at a luncheon served at the officers' mess, at one o'clock, by Chaplain Travers. Owing to the inclement weather the evening services at the cadet chapel were omitted.

Mrs. Howze, accompanied by her small son, Hamilton Hawkins Howze, leaves on Tuesday of the present week for a visit with her parents at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., previous to joining Colonel Howze at his new station in Porto Rico.

Mrs. J. L. Lusk is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Honeycutt.

The engagement of Lieutenant Honeycutt and Miss Ruth Ridgway has been recently announced. Miss Echols, of Huntsville, Ala., is a guest of her uncle, Colonel Echols.

#### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Jan. 19, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle are visiting Mrs. Hinkle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Albany, N.Y., for fifteen days. They were entertained by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen at dinner before their departure.

On Tuesday Mrs. Frank Long entertained all the ladies of the harbor with a most charming bridge party. The guests were: Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. Zollars, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Wilson, of Fort Revere; Mrs. H. C. Davis and Mrs. Lomax, of Fort Andrews; Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen, Mrs. Forre and Mrs. Stevens, of Fort Warren; Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Gillespie and Miss Vickery, of Fort Strong. On Tuesday Mrs. William Davis entertained at dinner; those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Charles O. Zollars, Mrs. Gillespie and her guest, Miss Vickery; Mrs. Guillemette and Lieutenant Norton. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. William Forre gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Zollars and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Fort Strong, entertained this post in honor of Miss Vickery, of Marblehead, Mass.

On Thursday Mrs. Lomax, of Fort Andrews, gave a charming luncheon and bridge to the ladies of the harbor. Those present were: Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Gillespie and Miss Vickery, of Fort Strong; Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen, Mrs. Forre and Mrs. Stevens, of Fort Warren; Mrs. Long, Mrs. Zollars, Miss Marie Long and Mrs. William Davis, of Fort Revere; Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks; Mrs. H. C. Davis and Mrs. Pierce, of Fort Andrews. The prize winners were Miss Marie Long, Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Gillespie.

Mr. Fred Gooding, of Harvard, and Miss Pauline Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H., were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lomax, of Fort Andrews. On Friday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens and Lieut. Allen Kimberly. Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Zollars left for New York on Friday, where they will stay for a few weeks prior to leaving for the Philippines.

Fort Warren defeated Fort Andrews in two hard fought basketball games this week; the first game at Fort Andrews and the second at Fort Warren.

#### FORT WADSWORTH.

Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1909.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Capt. G. T. Scott, has just returned from a delightful trip to Bermuda. Gen. and Mrs. Phisterer were the guests of their son, Capt. F. W. Phisterer, and Mrs. Phisterer, during the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Hines entertained at bridge for Gen. and Mrs. Phisterer, Major and Mrs. Haan and Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer. A chafing dish supper completed the pleasure of the evening.

Major and Mrs. Haan entertained at a very pretty dinner, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Hines and Lieutenant Gardner. Miss Cook, sister of Lieutenant Cook, entertained at bridge on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Scott, of Detroit, and Mrs. Michael, of New York. Prizes were won by Mrs. Greig and Mrs. Hines. Those invited were Mesdames Woodruff, Haan, Phisterer, Scott, Greig, Hines, Wertenbaker, and Williams.

Miss Minnie Smith, of Utica, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. Phisterer. Mrs. Scofield, of Clifton, N.J., entertained at a large bridge party on Saturday afternoon, and those invited from the post were Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Hines and Miss Cook. Capt. and Mrs. Scott entertained at a delightful dinner on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Knickerbocker for Major and Mrs. Haan. Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, a number of the officers and ladies of the post attended the review to Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver at the armory of the 13th Regiment, N.G. N., in Brooklyn.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, Dr. and Mrs. C. I. Wertenbaker entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner, their guests being Major and Mrs. Woodruff, Major and Mrs. Haan, and Capt. and Mrs. Hines. Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer entertained the officers and ladies of the post informally at cards on Wednesday evening.

Cadet Charles Hines, class of 1910, spent the holidays with his brother, Captain Hines, and Mrs. Hines. Jack Woodruff was home from Williams College for the holidays, which he spent with his parents, Major and Mrs. Charles E. Woodruff. Major and Mrs. Woodruff entertained on Friday evening, the 15th, for Major and Mrs. Haan, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer.

Mrs. Greig, wife of Captain Greig, met with a very painful accident. She slipped as she was going down the steps of their quarters, breaking her ankle.

#### NOTES OF JOLO.

Jolo, P.I., Dec. 4, 1908.

Colonel Rodgers, Lieutenant Colonels Day and Gayle, Major Forsyth and Major Snyder left on the Sabah for Zamboanga to-day to take the ninety-mile riding test. Horses were sent several days ago. There is no doubt all of these officers will successfully pass, and we feel sure they think so, too; yet last night at 10:45 a distinct tremble shook the town. Was it really our brother earthquake, or—perish the thought!

Captain Sigworth, 23d Inf., becomes commanding officer. The garrison is lamentably short of officers. Especially the 6th Cavalry. Lieutenants Turner and Cooley are each in command of two troops, and O.D. comes around too, too frequently. During the last four days "Luke," of the 3d Squadron, in fact, Lieutenant Turner, and Captain Newbold were the only officers for duty with four troops and the battery.

The scarcity of officers has caused the "Who's a Shy" Club to die a natural death. Solo, bridge and auction pitch are now the only games played here. Lieut. and Mrs. Hasson continue to lead the bridge players. The ladies' weekly bridge club flourishes as of old, but sadly reduced in membership. It was held this week at Mrs. Rodgers's house, but the prize went to Asturias Barracks, being triumphantly carried home by the wife of Lieutenant Turner. Mrs. Lott and Mrs. Sigworth are excellent players. Mrs. George L. Byram, 6th Cav., has given lately some beautiful dinners.

To-morrow night the paymaster on his monthly visit, and Major Stanton has promised to bring along from Zambo his wife and some of her friends, probably the Misses Finley, daughters of the Governor of Zamboanga Province. "Mayor" Reed is making great preparations to receive them.

Troop M, 6th Cav., is still working six hours a day, drilling for the athletic meets. As the troop will contest for the honor of the regiment, the entire Cavalry post is interested in helping Captain Anderson in every way.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler gave an exceptionally pretty dinner on Tuesday at the club. The club, by the way, is putting on a new dress and is looking fine; thanks to its new secretary.

#### SEATTLE AND FORT LAWTON.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12, 1909.

At 2:05 yesterday afternoon the Alaska cable stopped working and the cable experts in the signal office here, after several tests, located the break approximately 175 knots from Seattle, or in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The break is believed to have been caused by some submarine disturbance, similar to that which snapped the cable in several places last spring. The cable ship Burnside, which is at Tacoma coaling, will sail Wednesday morning to repair the break. As the chain of wireless stations between here and Alaska is not yet completed, it is impossible to handle the business by wireless. The wireless station at Fort Gibbon was reported out of order yesterday before the cable broke down.

In a circular letter to the posts in the Puget Sound Artil-

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lery District, the District Commander has prohibited the use of the word "hello" in answer to telephone calls. The letter further states that the person answering the 'phone should not say, "Who is it?" this phrase being designated as discourteous and impolite.

Yesterday afternoon Seattle was considerably disturbed by an earthquake. The shock was felt all over the city, and in some of the downtown business blocks plaster was shaken from the ceilings, but no serious damage was done.

Colonel Woodbury, Captain McAndrews and Captain Smith left Fort Lawton yesterday for Vancouver Barracks for duty on a general court-martial. Captain Sample, regimental adjutant, is in command of the post during the temporary absence of Colonel Woodbury. Mrs. Fred Smith, from Fort Wright, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Smith. Lieut. Francis H. Burr leaves to-day for Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of taking the examination for promotion.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1909.

At last, "winter comes to rule the varied year," for indeed a green Christmas was followed by April showers, but to-day a pall of snow and icy blasts proclaim old King Winter.

The coming of the last Army bride always gives fresh impetus to the hospitality of a garrison. A number of handsome dinners were arranged during the week past, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel being the guests of honor. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey were their hosts, inviting Major and Mrs. Wren and Miss Bonnell to dine with the bride and groom. On Friday they were entertained at dinner by Lieut. and Mrs. Ursula M. Diller. Again Major and Mrs. Wren and Miss Bonnell and Lieut. Robert Coker were among the guests.

Another recent dinner party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Frank B. Davis; the bride on this occasion was Mrs. Ernest Grey Bingham. Pink is Mrs. Davis's favorite shade, and at her last dinner this beautiful color predominated—pink roses, pink-shaded candles and bon-bons. The puzzle craze has captured Fort Porter, and puzzle placing followed each of the dinners above mentioned.

Mrs. Wren asked a few friends for a bridge afternoon last week. Mrs. Frank Andrus and Mrs. Robert Brown, of the city, were among her guests. We are still awaiting the arrival of the much talked of, long expected furniture. A number of the officers here now belong to the Buffalo and Saturn clubs in the city. Major Wren's fame as a fine and pleasant speaker is becoming well known in Buffalo, and almost every week he is asked to make an address at some gathering. His last talk was on map reading at the 65th armory, a subject made very instructive and interesting by Major Wren. Mrs. Holt, of Plattsburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Mudgett.

#### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 16, 1909.

Major Brewster returned from Fort Robinson last Wednesday, where he had been attending a G.C.M. Lieut. W. G. Murchison and family, Lieut. F. G. Kellond and family and Lieuts. J. B. Nalle and L. E. Hohl returned from leave during the week. Capt. James Justice left Friday to attend a G.C.M. at Fort Robinson.

The very cold weather has held up the outside work about the post for the past ten days. The quartermaster is putting in a fine crop of ice, which is being cut on the large skating pond near the railroad.

Thursday evening the enlisted men's social club gave a hop, and on Friday evening the officers gave a pleasant little party at the post hall to their city friends. Saturday evening was "ladies' night" at the officers' club.

#### FORT McHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Jan. 12, 1909.

Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, gave a delightful bridge party last Wednesday afternoon. Those who won prizes were: Mrs. W. C. Rafferty, wife of the District Commander, who won a beautiful majolica and wicker hanging basket; Mrs. John Lee Holcombe, a silver butter pick; Mrs. Craig R. Snyder, an Irish lace jabot; Mrs. E. L. Walbach, of Baltimore, two green India china teacups; Miss Massie, of Baltimore, silk stockings; and Miss Carolyn Thomson, of Chester, Pa., a cut-glass dish. Among the other guests were: Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp and Miss Mary Garnett McCarthy, of Baltimore; Mrs. Sydney B. Austin, of Pikesville, and Mrs. J. E. Wyke, of the garrison. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Sydney B. Austin, of Pikesville, gave a very pretty luncheon last Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Hugh S. Brown and her guest, Miss Thomson. The decorations were pink roses and asparagus fern. Bridge was enjoyed, Mrs. Mudge, of Pikesville, capturing the prize, a beautiful silk work-bag. The guests were: Mrs. Mudge, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Phipps, of Pikesville, and Mrs. Brown and Miss Thomson.

Mrs. J. L. Holcombe was the guest of Miss Chapman, of Baltimore, at dinner last Friday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder gave another of their delightful little dinner parties last Friday evening. The guests were: Miss Thomson, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Wyke and Lieutenant Buttgenbach.

Major E. W. Hubbard, post commander, who is a member of the examining board, left on Monday for Fort Monroe. Lieutenants Woodbury and Terry have also gone to Fort Mon-





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ros, where they will be examined for promotion. Capt. and Mrs. Brown and their guest, Miss Thomson, were the guests of Mr. Efinger, of Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore, at a bridge party last Monday evening. Captain Brown won a prize. Mr. and Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Holcombe were the guests of the Browns last Tuesday evening.

### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Jan. 12, 1909.

A very successful dramatic performance was given at Fort Meade, which ran three nights to full houses, on Jan. 7, 8 and 9. The proceeds were devoted in part to the Army and Navy Relief Society, and in part to purchase a rolling-chair for a poor crippled child in Sturgis, S.D. The post hall has been chopped in two to make room for new construction, so the hall holds only 120 persons.

The play went well, and all the players won applause. It was presented by the officers and ladies of the garrison, and was entitled "The Corner Store," a comedy-drama of rural life, in four acts.

Cast of characters: Eli Wheeler, who keeps the corner store, Lieutenant Naylor; Aunt Hannah, his wife, Mrs. Renziehausen; Bud, their son, home from the city, Lieutenant Austin; Dora, Eli's niece and heiress to \$60,000, Mrs. Cowles; Harvey Barton, Bud's cousin, a drummer, Lieutenant Edwards; Jerusha Jane Alvirah Ann Boggs, an orphan, Miss Houser; Jimmy Flanagan, remarkably green, just over, Lieutenant Cullum; Otto Guckenheimer, Jayville's chief of police, Captain Scherer; Jasper White, not named according to color, Lieutenant Renziehausen.

Synopsis of Play: Act I. Time—afternoon of the present time; scene—interior of the country store; the treasure arrives and Harvey gets his due. Act II. Time—evening, same day; scene—interior of sitting room over the store; the terms of the will explained. Act III. Time—nine o'clock, night, same day; scene—same as Act II; the treasure is lost and the boy gone. Act IV. Time—afternoon two weeks later; scene—same as Act II; Jerusha to the rescue—the treasure recovered.

### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 14, 1908.

This morning at Fort Santiago, Intramuros, there gathered in the office of the commanding general, Major Gen. John F. Weston, an interested crowd of friends, the occasion being his formal relinquishing of the command of this division to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. This change was made necessary by the failing health of General Weston, who has contracted malaria and in this climate the physicians find it impossible to check it. Only at the very last has he yielded to the advice of his doctors and asked to be given duty in the home land. The ceremony of exchanging division commanders was unusually impressive. The departing division commander was attended by his entire staff, all in full dress uniform. General Bliss had his aide, Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., with him.

Mrs. Weston, Miss Weston and Miss Kathleen Weston accompany General Weston to San Francisco. The division commander's launch Mindanao will take the Westons with a party of friends to Mariveles early to-morrow morning. The Sheridan left at twelve noon to-day and will make the usual stop at Mariveles of twenty-four hours for sanitary fumigation of troops. All military honors will be extended General Weston on his final departure, together with attention that only affection can dictate. Accompanying General Weston is his aide, Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., and Mrs. Rethers, who will also be greatly missed.

General Bliss reached Manila on Saturday last from Zamboanga, and is a house guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, No. 1 calle Nozalada.

Mrs. Charles I. Palmer, daughter of Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, with her baby daughter, are among the passengers on the Sheridan bound for the home country. Captain Palmer is president of the International Banking Corporation with station in Manila, but will shortly change for a bank in the United States, when he will join Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. F. W. Bugbee, from Parang, Mindanao, has been a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller, 29th Inf., at Fort William McKinley for the past few weeks. Mrs. Bugbee is leaving to-day for the United States to visit relatives. Miss Edith Baird has been a guest of Miss Starbird at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Starbird, Artillery Hill, Fort William McKinley, since she reached the islands. Miss Baird will accompany her sister and brother, Capt. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., to Captain Rhodes's station at Jolo on the next south bound transport.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., will command the Department of Mindanao, during the absence of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in Manila. Colonel Hoyt is at present in command of the post of Parang.

Wallace Field, Luneta, is beginning to assume martial appearance. There is quite a village of tents and the 1st Battalion of Philippine Scouts, under command of Capt. Boss Reese, have been there for some weeks, well disciplined troops from Los Banos, Laguna. All along the Malecon Drive are encamped troops of the 1st and 6th Cavalry, from Camp Stotsenburg. Within the past few days the camp has been further enlarged by the arrival of squadrons of the 9th Cavalry from Camp McDowell, Batangas. This is all preparatory to the beginning of the department athletic meet on Thursday next, Dec. 17. The grand stand has been erected on the Luneta side of Wallace Field and Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th Inf., has had all arrangements completed for one of the most successful meets that the Department of Luzon has yet had. Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., have been guests at Fort William McKinley. Lieutenant Fuqua is en route from the United States to join his regiment at Camp Overton, Mindanao. Miss Stafford, daughter of Major John Stafford, retired, and Mrs. Stafford, accompanied her sister and brother, Lieut. and Mrs. Fuqua.

On Friday evening at the quarters of the division commander, No. 1 Military Plaza, Malate, Mrs. John F. Weston gave a beautiful and very largely attended reception, as a farewell to her friends. The entire first floor of the spacious house was open to the hundreds of guests, the galleries affording a delightful place at which overflow meetings were held. Music was by the 26th Infantry band, and a delicious supper was served. Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., aide, graciously received all at the front door, ably assisted by Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., aide, representing for the evening General Weston, who was unable to be down stairs. The receiving hours were from nine to twelve o'clock. Mrs. Weston opened the dancing for the evening, which was enjoyed in the ball room. Mrs. Gurovits presided at the punch

bowl. Mrs. Rethers, Mrs. Barnum, Mrs. James M. Phalen, Mrs. George M. Dunn, Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, Mrs. William B. Powell, Miss Emily Elliott, Miss Catharine Ladd and Misses Weston with others, assisted Mrs. Weston.

Col. and Mrs. James G. Harbold entertained at a dinner on Sunday evening in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. George F. Lyon, of the Constabulary, at their home on calle Gral Solano. Captain Lyon recently came to Manila to meet Mrs. Lyon, who came in on the Sheridan from the United States. He started this a.m. for a brief business trip to his station at Tacloban, Leyte, expecting to return here in January. Auditor and Mrs. William H. Clark gave a beautiful reception in compliment to Mrs. Runyon, Mrs. Clark's sister. Mrs. Gurovits poured tea, Mrs. George M. Dunn and Mrs. Sheldon W. Anding served ices. All of the young ladies in Manila assisted at making the guests feel at home.

Each afternoon baseball has been played at the Paco Baseball League grounds all of last week and this. Some fine games have been pulled off. There is a chance of the championship pennant being captured by the team of the 26th Infantry. Capt. Walt C. Johnson, 26th Inf., has this nine in hand and it shows his efficient and careful training.

All were shocked a few days ago to learn of the sudden death at Iloilo, Panay, of Lieut. Col. Z. W. Torrey. The news was received here by cable. Mrs. Torrey and her sister, Miss Huston, being in Manila. Mrs. Torrey went immediately to Iloilo to take her husband's remains to the United States on the Sheridan to-day. Capt. H. H. Rutherford, Med. Corps, with station at Zamboanga, is on temporary duty in Manila. Mrs. Rutherford arrived on the last transport. Capt. J. Z. Dare, retired, is visiting the Philippine Islands on an extended tour of the world, and took the Warren on Saturday, Dec. 12, for a two weeks' trip to Zamboanga.

Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills entertained at dinner recently in compliment to Mrs. Samuel Reber, who recently came to join Major Reber, chief signal officer of this division. Others of the party were Major and Mrs. George H. Sands, 10th Cav.; Major and Mrs. George H. Morgan, A.G., of Fort William McKinley; Major and Mrs. George B. McD. Wilcox and Colonel Reber. The Governor General and Mrs. Smith gave a beautiful dinner Sunday evening in compliment to Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., at the Malacanan Palace. Lieut. L. R. Leahy, U.S.N., accompanied Admiral Harber, and among other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum.

Yesterday afternoon through the courtesy of Admiral Harber, the flagship Charleston, was brought over from Cavite and anchored in the breakwater near Legaspi Landing, and a general invitation extended for all who cared to visit the ship. Capt. Frank P. Helm, in charge of marine navigation, had four large launches to convey the large crowds to the Charleston.

Mrs. George P. Howell and children left on the Sheridan to-day and Major Howell will take up his residence at the Army and Navy Club. Major and Mrs. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox will reside in quarters No. 6 Military Plaza, Malate, just vacated by the Howells.

## THE ARMY.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., is ordered to command, and will sail Feb. 15, 1909, from San Francisco, Cal. Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California.—Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification.—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

### ENGINEERS.

Band, and Cos. E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Honolulu, H.I.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash., will go to Washington, D.C., for station in April, 1909; C and D to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, to be stationed at Washington Bks., D.C.; O and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I. Aug. 4, 1907; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct. 1906. Will sail for the United States April 1, 1909; F will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station on April 25, and G will take station at Washington Barracks until the latter part of April, when it will sail for San Francisco May 5 for station at Honolulu, and relieve Co. A, which will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for station. I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E and H will sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer. Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdes, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L, address Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906. Will sail for United States Feb. 12, 1909, for station at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and I, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I. June 2, 1906; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia. 2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 24 Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops K and L, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. 4th Cav.—Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade. 5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. 6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho. 7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas. 8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz. 9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 15, 1909, and go to Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs., arrived in March, 1907; A, G, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 1, 1909, and go to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; M, Ft. Riley, Kas. 11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 15,

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1906. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station, sailing from Cuba Feb. 26. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station about June, 1909.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Hqrs. and ten troops to sail for Manila April 5, 1909, and two troops July 5, 1909.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; to sail for Manila March 5, 1909.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqrs. and ten troops ordered to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 11, 1908; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station—two troops in March and two in July, 1909. Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., to sail from Cuba Feb. 12, 1909, to be stationed at Ft. Myer, Va., Sheridan, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kas.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908. Hqrs., field, staff and band, hqrs., field and staff, 2d Battalion, 2d Field Art., and Batteries E and F, ordered to sail for Manila from New York Feb. 15; Batteries A and B, to sail from Cuba en route to Ft. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 26.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.; Battery F sails from Cuba for Ft. Myer, Feb. 12, 1909.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; G, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., field and staff, to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. \*On detached service in Cuba.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levee, Me.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	64th. Ft. Riley, Cal.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J. for station on Mar. 1.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
25th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
Ordered to sail for Manila Feb. 15, 1909.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Or-113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. dedered to sail for Manila 14th Feb. 15, 1909.	113th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	114th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. Or-116th. Ft. Adams, R.I. dedered to sail for Manila 19th Feb. 15, 1909.	116th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. Or-117th. Ft. Key West Bks., Fla. dedered to sail for Manila 12th Feb. 15, 1909.	117th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	118th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
57th. *Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.	119th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.	121st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
60th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.	122th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	123th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
	125th. Ft. Fremont, N.C.



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28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907; to sail Aug. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907; to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, and proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C and D, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:  
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.  
Rear Adm. William S. Cowles, Equipment.  
Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.  
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.  
Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Steam Engineering.  
Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.  
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

## VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Jan. 19. Later changes will be found on another page.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The mail address of all vessels of the first four divisions and of the Panther, Culgoa, Yankton and Ajax is in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

The vessels of the first four divisions of the Atlantic Fleet are scattered at different ports in the Mediterranean. They will rendezvous and proceed to Hampton Roads as follows: First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; Second Division arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Third and Fourth Divisions arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 6; Fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed to Hampton Roads, arrive Feb. 22.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Naples, Italy.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Villefranche, France.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At Villefranche, France.  
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived Jan. 11 at Villefranche, France.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived Jan. 15 at Marseilles, France.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Jan. 16 at Marseilles, France.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southernland. Arrived Jan. 16 at Marseilles, France.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Arrived Jan. 16 at Marseilles, France.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. At Smyrna, Turkey.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. At Smyrna, Turkey.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed Jan. 18 from Athens, Greece, for Salonica, Turkey.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Jan. 18 from Athens, Greece, for Salonica, Turkey.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Jan. 19 from Malta for Algiers.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Jan. 19 from Malta for Algiers.  
TENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Arrived Jan. 18 at Algiers.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed Jan. 19 from Malta for Algiers.

#### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. Sailed Jan. 18 from La Guaira, Venezuela, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John O. Fremont. Arrived Jan. 18 at Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Jan. 12 from Port Said, Egypt, for Naples, Italy.  
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Sailed Jan. 14 from Gibraltar for Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Arrived Jan. 16 at Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed Jan. 12 from Port Said, Egypt, for Naples, Italy.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Arrived Jan. 16 at Villefranche, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Squadron in care of Postmaster, New York city.

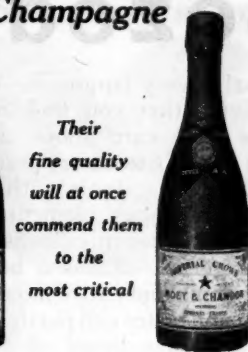
Proposed itinerary for the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet: Left Talcahuano Jan. 14; arrived Coquimbo Jan. 17, leave Jan. 22; arrive Callao Jan. 27, leave Feb. 10; arrive Panama Feb. 22, leave March 4. On March 4 the vessels will sail for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers. The above is modified as follows: The First Division arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 15 and left Jan. 20 and only the Second Division has gone to Coquimbo.

#### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived Jan. 15 at Valparaiso, Chile.

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to the  
most critical

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SOLE IMPORTERS

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. Arrived Jan. 15 at Valparaiso, Chile.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Arrived Jan. 15 at Valparaiso, Chile.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Jan. 15 at Valparaiso, Chile.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebre, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebre.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived Jan. 16 at Coquimbo, Chile.  
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived Jan. 16 at Coquimbo, Chile.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived Jan. 16 at Coquimbo, Chile.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived Jan. 16 at Coquimbo, Chile.

#### Second Squadron.

##### Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

#### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Manila, P.I.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Manila, P.I.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. At Manila, P.I.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

#### Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Hong Kong, China.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hong Kong, China.  
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.  
SAMAR, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Canton, China.

#### FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

##### Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Cavite, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At Cavite, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

#### TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Btan. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK. Btan. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

#### FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Blon B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Sailed Jan. 14 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed Jan. 8 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Will be brought home to the Pacific Coast for duty as parent ship for the Pacific Torpedo Fleet.  
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Merivether, master. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward C. Capehart. At Manila, P.I.  
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Will be sent to Olongapo for duty as hospital ship at that place.  
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDIA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Arrived Jan. 16 at Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

128th.\*Ft. McHenry, Md.  
129th.\*Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th.\*Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st.\*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d.\*Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
133d.\*Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th.\*Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
135th.\*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th.\*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th.\*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th.\*Ft. Mott, N.J.  
139th.\*Ft. DuPont, Del.  
140th.\*Ft. Howard, Md.  
141st.\*Ft. McHenry, Md.  
142d.\*Ft. McHenry, Md.  
143d.\*Ft. Washington, Md.  
144th.\*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
145th.\*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
146th.\*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
147th.\*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
148th.\*Ft. Baker, Cal.  
149th.\*Ft. Casey, Wash.  
Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F. Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding.  
The Armistead and Ringgold sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 11, for San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding.  
The Hunt and Knox arrived at Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 9 en route to the Philippines via the Suez Canal. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
2d Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.  
3d Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; Hqs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 6, 1908. Will sail from Cuba Feb. 26, en route to Plattsburg, N.Y., for station. A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
5th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
6th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.; to sail for Manila, May 5, 1909.  
7th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
8th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
10th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Will sail from Cuba Feb. 26, en route to Ft. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqs. arrived in Cuba Oct., 1908.  
11th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; to sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1909.  
12th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
13th Inf.—Hqs., P.I. Hqs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908.  
14th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
15th Inf.—Hqs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark.  
16th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; Hqs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1908. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, en route to Ft. McPherson, Ga., for station. I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
17th Inf.—Manila, P.I.; Hqs. arrived Nov. 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. Oct. 15, 1909, to be stationed at Fts. Lawton and George Wright, Wash.  
18th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.  
19th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907. Hqs. and 1st and 3d Battalions to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.  
20th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; to sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1909.  
21st Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
22nd Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907; to sail Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Logan, Colo., and Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
23rd Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived July 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. June 15, 1909. Hqs., band and two battalions to be stationed at Fort Wayne, one battalion at Fort Brady.  
24th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1908. Will sail for



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in nearly every language. Wherever you find civilization you find SOZODONT. People who care about the looks and health of their teeth are pretty sure to use SOZODONT. It is entirely free from acid or injurious elements. Being an antiseptic, it not only cleanses but purifies—kills germs. It has a beneficial effect on the gums and entire mouth, destroying unpleasant tastes and purifying the breath. Everybody has heard of SOZODONT, but the real merits which have made it the Standard dentifrice for sixty years can only be appreciated by actual trial. SOZODONT is a luxury and a necessity.

Sold at every Commissary Store and Post Exchange.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Capt. Burns T. Walling. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Birmingham has been assigned to duty with the Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived Jan. 17 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived Jan. 13 at Honolulu. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 18 from Boston, Mass., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Sailed Jan. 18 from San Pedro, Cal., for Santa Barbara, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Curacao, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Curacao, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DURBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, O.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Marvell. On Surveying duty in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed Jan. 16 from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. On surveying duty in Cuban waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Arrived Jan. 16 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to the West Indies.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Arrived Jan. 15 at Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Bsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Sailed Jan. 14 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for repairs. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Sailed Jan. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Habana. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Bsn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. Arrived Jan. 18 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been assigned to the Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. Arrived Jan. 13 at Constantinople. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (supply ship), 3 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John M. Elliott. Sailed Jan. 15 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SUPPLY (supply ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Jan. 12 from Guam for Bremerton to be repaired. Upon completion of repairs the vessel will return to Guam and resume duties as station ship.

SYLPH, C.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRITON (tug). Chief Bsn. August Ohlsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Bsn. August Wohltman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Aground in Buzzard's Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. Arrived Jan. 18 at Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MACDONOUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived Jan. 8 at Pensacola, Fla.

WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At Pensacola, Fla.

TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Pensacola, Fla.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Pensacola, Fla.

THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At Pensacola, Fla.

## SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NINA (tender). Chief Bsn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCTOPUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Bailey, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Shubrick, Somers, and Stockton; and the submarine Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

## RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis O. Richardson, commander. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Biddle, Craven, Chasing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Rodgers, Stringham, and Winslow; destroyer Worden; and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander. Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY (parent ship), 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander. Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At San Diego, Cal.

## Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, commander. PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.

## Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander. DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONCORD (station ship at Guam during the absence of Supply). Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert O. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford, is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Texe is an auxiliary to the Southern.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical trainingship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. The Adams will leave Philadelphia on her winter's cruise Jan. 20; leaves Port of Spain Feb. 27; leaves Port of France March 9; leaves St. Kitts March 20; leaves St. Thomas March 29; returns to Philadelphia

## SKIN TROUBLES CURED

First Had Itching Rash—Threatened Later With Blood-Poison in Leg.

## RELIED ON CUTICURA REMEDIES

"About twelve or fifteen years ago I had a breaking-out, and it itched, and stung so badly that I could not have any peace because of it. Three doctors did not help me. Then I used some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, and began to get better right away. They cured me and I have not been bothered with the itching since, to amount to anything. About two years ago I had la grippe and pneumonia which left me with a pain in my side. Treatment ran it into my leg, which then swelled and began to break out. The doctor was afraid it would turn to blood-poison. I used my medicine but it did no good; then I used the Cuticura Remedies three times and cured the breaking-out on my leg. J. F. Hennen, Milan, Mo., May 13, 1907."

April 14. Mail should be sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical training ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical trainingship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care Station F, New York city.

## FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.O. (converted cruiser).

## TUGS.

Acomac, Pensacola, Fla. Active, Mare Island, Cal. Alice, Norfolk, Va. Apache, New York. Chickasaw, Newport. Choctaw, Washington. Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Irregular, at Honolulu. Iwana, Boston, Mass. Massachusetts, Key West, Fla. Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Narkeeta, New York. Navajo, at Mare Island, Cal. Nesinecot, Portsmouth, N.H. Pawnee, Newport, R.I. Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash. Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

## LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia. Ararat, at Cavite. Bagley, at Annapolis. Baltimore, at New York. Barney, at Norfolk, Va. Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal. Blakely, at New York. Boston, at Puget Sound. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia. Cincinnati, at Mare Island. Constitution, at Boston. Columbia, at Philadelphia. Detroit, at Boston. Dixie, at Philadelphia. Eagle, at Norfolk. Elcano, at Cavite. Elfrida, at New York. Fox, at Mare Island, Cal. Frolic, at Cavite. General Alava, at Cavite. Gwin, at Newport. Harriet, at Norfolk. Iowa, at Norfolk. Ketchikan, at Philadelphia. Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H. McKee, at Newport, R.I. Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal. Manly, at Annapolis. Marblehead, at Mare Island.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city. Alert, San Francisco, Cal. Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Dorthea, Chicago, Ill. Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Gloucester, Boston, Mass. Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Granite State, New York city. Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio. Harbress, at St. Louis. Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore. Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La. Machias, at New Haven, Conn. Onida, Washington, D.C. Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J. Puritan, Washington, D.C. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y. Stranger, New Orleans, La. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa. Vixen, Camden, N.J. Wasp, New York city. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

An amendment to the British army regulations adds a new importance to confidential reports and the influence they will exercise, in future, on the officer's career. Hitherto their effect has been confined chiefly to the question as to whether the officer reported on should, or should not, be advanced to a higher grade, or be given a staff appointment for which he might be, in all respects, apparently eligible. In all cases of doubt, says the United Service Gazette, the confidential report has, as a rule, been the determining factor, but although it has frequently led to the individual concerned being debarred further promotion, or, as has sometimes happened, caused his promotion or appointment to be temporarily held in abeyance, it has seldom interfered with the retention of his present rank, his fitness for it being presumed by the mere fact of his having been selected for promotion to it. But this will not be the case in future, the new regulation laying it down that in the case of adverse reports the Army Council will not only consider the officer's fitness for other employment, or for further promotion, but also his fitness for his present appointment.

The British Army Council have already made plans for extensive army maneuvers to be held next September in Wiltshire, in which 50,000 regular troops will be engaged, and all arms of the service will participate. The maneuvers are expected to surpass anything held since 1898. Field telegraph units for each division will be furnished by the Territorials.

In announcing the proposal of the Australian government to introduce a system of universal military training, the North Queensland Herald says: "The present



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HARTFORD New York London



position of Australia with regard to land defense is briefly this, that out of a population of 800,000 men of military age, i.e., between the ages of eighteen and forty, we have only 22,000 regularly drilled, and that only for short periods, and of these only 1,300 are regular soldiers. About one school boy in seven is receiving some training as a cadet, about one youth in fifty-five, under nineteen years of age, has seen some service in the militia or the volunteers, and one man in fifty-two is in some way or other connected with the forces. That is to say, one male in every 112 is receiving some kind of drill and military experience for a short period. Yet on this tiny army," continues the Herald, "we expend a sum of about £800,000 per annum. Anyone who considers these figures for a moment can come to no other conclusion than that at present Australia is not in a position to defend herself, and is paying too much for the forces she has. The present system of voluntary enlistment has altogether failed to provide a sufficient number of men to put up even the shadow of a defense."

In time of war, even though Canada had contributed battleships to the British navy, the Ottawa Citizen thinks, the Dominion "would still have to provide her coasts with defense against every squadron, cruiser, or privateer that might descend upon her harbors. It is not only bad tactics, but it would be humiliating for Canada to have to rely on the British fleet, or British ships, for all the naval protection her coast enjoyed during the war. Goldwin Smith points out that, superior as the British navy is to that of Germany, it does not at all follow that a German cruiser would not be the first to reach Canada. History may repeat itself. The Toulon fleet was the first to reach the West Indies, so was the divided fleet from Brest, and the other half was first to reach the Cape; and if 200,000 men could be landed on England's shores, as Lord Roberts declares possible, how much easier would it be to land a quarter of that number on the Nova Scotia coast. There are in Canada," continues the Citizen, "some who, rather than exhibit any power of self-protection, would call upon the United States to apply the Monroe Doctrine. Humiliating as such a suggestion is to all self-respecting Canadians,

it will not save us in the long run, because if the United States had to intervene to prevent a foreign power seizing Canada, the intervention would be in the nature of filing a prior claim to appropriate Canada itself."

Dogs to be trained as auxiliaries to outposts and patrols are to be added to the three Austrian Landwehr regiments, to the number of ten to each regiment.

There are now fifty infantry machine-gun companies in the German army, thirty-three of which are new. Each company has six guns drawn by two horses each. Sixteen cavalry machine companies have also been added.

Early this month the French submarine Farfadet, which sank off Bizerta with the loss of many lives, and was salvaged and brought to Toulon for repairs, was successfully launched for the second time from the Mourillon dock. The Farfadet afterward carried out experiments in submarine salvage work, for which she has been specially fitted.

At Trieste, as soon as the Austrian 14,600-ton battleships now building are launched, it is proposed to begin the construction of 20,000-ton ships, plans for which are now being drawn.

Officers in the Turkish army are no longer to be issued rations in kind, but have been granted a corresponding increase in pay, the new monthly scale being: Lieutenants, £5 8s.; captain, £9; adjutant major, £11 5s.; major, £13 10s.; lieutenant colonel, £18 1s.; colonel, £22 11s.; major general, £27 1s.; lieutenant general, £36 2s.; first lieutenant general, £40 12s.; field marshal, £63 4s. General officers receive in addition command pay, varying according to the nature of their posts.

The casualties among 40,962 horses and 33,844 mules employed with the troops in German Southwest Africa between January, 1904, and May, 1907, were 25,200 (\$1.39 per cent.) and 22,412 (66.22 per cent.), respectively. Allowing a loss of about two per cent. for casualties during transport by sea, the remainder are set down to the difficulties of water and forage supply, the absence of roads, and the exceptionally hilly and generally difficult nature of the country. The small animals from West Prussia compared favorably with native horses, while those of Argentine origin are said to have disappointed expectations.

The British torpedoboot destroyer Tartar, using liquid fuel and steaming under war conditions, exceeded on Jan. 15 thirty-eight knots an hour, thus beating her official trial record, which was between thirty-five and thirty-six knots an hour. Previous to this trial the Tartar, in preparatory trial, made almost thirty-six knots an hour, beating at that time all records for ships of her type.

A new cartridge is now under trial in the Austrian army, which, like those recently introduced in the French and German services, will be pointed instead of ogival, and will contain a steel point or needle in its leaden kernel, which will be cased with nickel steel. The initial velocity is said to be 2,953 feet. The bullet is 1.1 inches long and is said to have a reasonably flat trajectory of more than 2,300 feet, and to be capable of penetrating at over 1,000 yards all the infantry shields that have hitherto been invented. The new cartridge will necessitate the re-sighting of the rifle, and experiments are to decide the best powder to be used.

For the Dutch navy it is proposed to lay down four armored vessels of 5,000 tons and sixteen knots, twenty-six torpedoboots of 150 tons and twenty-five knots, ten torpedoboots of fifty tons and nineteen knots, fourteen small cruisers, three river gunboats, two mining vessels, and five submarines. These vessels are intended exclusively for the defense of the Dutch coast. The expenditure in 1909 will be \$1,700,000. The coast defense armorclad De Zeven Provinciën will be completed, and two vessels of the Kortenaar class will be reconstructed, while a submarine of a larger class than the Luctor and Etna will be built. Two large destroyers having a minimum speed of thirty-one knots are to be laid down for service in the Dutch East Indies.

Of late years permission has been accorded the British non-commissioned officers not below the rank of color sergeant to wear plain clothes when not on duty. It has now been decided that all ranks of good character may be allowed this privilege when on pass at their station. Permission will, however, only be granted subject to the approval of the officer commanding the troops at the

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station and with the concurrence of the local general officer commanding-in-chief.

In the German Reichstag the question of reducing the period of service in the cavalry and horse artillery to two years, as in the infantry, is being discussed. The Army headquarters opposes this plan, urging that a longer period of training is required for these two arms of the service, as a thorough understanding of the horse, the principal weapon in mounted work, is not acquired in a short period.

Of the successful candidates for admission to the German War College, while 666 passed the examination, only 133 could be admitted, and the facilities of the college are to be considerably increased to meet the needs of the larger army establishment.

The Argentine government, in rearming its field artillery, has selected Krupp 13.2-pounders, with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 f.s., independent line of sight and fully shielded. These guns fire fixed ammunition, both shrapnel and high-explosive shell. The weight without gunners is 30 hundredweight behind the team.

In line with the creation of a Philippine constabulary in the islands by our Government is the action of the Japanese military authorities in Korea in establishing a military police force of 4,000 men, recruited from natives of the country and distributed over 460 stations, which has proved most helpful in preserving order. The cost of maintaining this force, which for 1909 is estimated at 1,214,982 yen (about \$607,491), will be charged to local military appropriation.

In the present year the German navy is to have twelve vice-admirals, being an increase of one, and seventeen rear admirals, instead of sixteen. The captains are being increased from seventy-five to eighty, and the commanders from 178 to 189. There are considerable increases in the number of lieutenants of the two ranks into which lieutenants are divided, while the sub-lieutenants will be very slightly reduced. The effect of these changes is to give a total of 1,735 executive officers, as compared with 1,635 in 1908. The increase is progressive, and unless arrangements should be changed, the total number will have increased to 2,648 in 1920. The total number of officers this year, including engineers, medical officers, accountants and others, is 2,631, with 2,308 warrant officers, 10,975 petty officers, and 37,865 seamen, giving a total of 53,769, or an increase of 3,446 as compared with last year.

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